

I

SPECIMENS AND PARTS;
CONTAINING A
HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF KENT,
AND A
DISSERTATION ON THE LAWS,
FROM THE REIGN OF
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, TO EDWARD THE FIRST;
OF A
TOPOGRAPHICAL, COMMERCIAL, CIVIL, AND NAUTICAL
HISTORY
OF
SOUTH BRITAIN,
WITH ITS
GRADUAL AND COMPARATIVE PROGRESS, IN
TRADE, ARTS, POLITY, POPULATION, AND SHIPPING,
FROM
Authentic Documents.

By SAMUEL HENSHALL, CLERK, M.A.

FELLOW OF BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

*Floreat Historia Britannica. Recordis authenticisque expromatur. Scribatur lentè, maturè, ordinatè,
sincerè, dilucidè; sine partium studio, sine pravo consilio, sine omni vili affectu viris literatis indigno.*

DISCEPTATIO EPISTOLARIS THOMÆ MADOX.

Truth requires Sobriety to qualify you for the noble Employment of thinking freely, and thinking justly.

WARBURTON.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR; R. FAULDER, BOND-STREET; AND
F. AND C. RIVINGTON, N° 62, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1798.

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HISTORY

SOUTH



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III

(vi)

PROSPECTUS.

TO collect information, and convey instruction, *to investigate the purest sources* of knowledge, arrange his materials in luminous order, and regular system, and thence render himself clear and accurate; to detail the authority on which each record is framed, and thereby ascertain its credit with precision; and to abhor fiction, and boldly and uniformly deliver truth with simplicity and sincerity, appear the proper object and duty of an historian. To such ends are our views directed, and by such principles shall our Narrative be regulated.

The evidence on which this History will principally depend, for proving its statements at an early period, may properly, perhaps, be termed *internal*. It will be extracted from *authentic documents*, the celebrated Autograph of Domesday, the Fœdera of Rymer, the Anglo-Saxonic and Norman Laws, the National Records, the Rolls of Parliament, Journals, Statutes, &c. &c. —By the liberal and judicious patronage of His Majesty, and both houses of parliament, a great part of this valuable information has been presented to the public, from the press; some lodged in public libraries for the advantage of the student; and the whole is better known and more generally consulted, than at any former æra. When such opportunities are afforded, such advantages presented, it may appear strange that the annals and sentiments of ignorant and bigotted Chroniclers, or ^a Monks,

^a We place not implicit confidence in ecclesiastical Charters, since we are certain that many Latin ones were forged, to escape the rapacity of the Normans, who could not read the Saxon Records. Vide Hickeysii Thesaur. passim.

should have chiefly occupied the attention of English historians. It is our design to reject every thing that comes in a questionable shape, our wish to transmit *facts*, not *opinions*.—But to proceed to our Plan—This History, will be comparative and progressive, will consist of six grand Parts or Divisions, each containing various Chapters, or Dissertations, on different subjects. The first division, or period, will comprehend the presumed State of the Nation, on the subjects we treat upon, in the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William, and the succeeding monarchs, previous to the first parliament summoned in 1265, assembled probably in 1295.—Here our foundation must be established; and we wish to procure every article, that can render it compact, solid, and irremovable.—But though our first Æra will occupy two quarto volumes, one comprizing a Topographical Description of South Britain, the other its Civil History; no other distinctive period will extend beyond half a volume, till we arrive at the eighteenth century, if Providence permits so distant a continuation. It is presumed that nine similar numbers will complete our first Æra, for in subsequent Fasciculos, published every three months, the Topographical and Historical Description of two, or occasionally three or more Counties will be given. It is the wish of the Author to continue his Maps on a similar plan with the Specimen exhibited; but, if the Work meets not with encouragement from the Public, he certainly must decline the heavy expence of Engraving, abridge his topographical Descriptions, and compress his arranged matter. To ascertain this question, he will naturally calculate the number of Copies sold previous to the continuation of this Work, or the number of Subscribers who please to ^b transmit their names to MR. FAULDER,

^b No Money to be paid previous to the delivery, and the first Subscribers shall regularly receive the first Impressions of the Maps.

BOND-STREET, as Patrons of a similar continuation for the Counties of SURREY and SUSSEX, including an Historical Dissertation on "Ranks and Services," during the same period, or any other of the eight subsequent numbers.—Our next division will extend to the æra generally ascribed to Modern History, the conclusion of the reign of the seventh Henry. In this, and every subsequent division, our dissertations will particularly specify the *certain* advances in each department, since the preceding statement. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, terminated nearly with the lives of Elizabeth, and William the third, supply us with proper opportunities for other divisions of our History, and a retrospective and comparative view of our progress in Trade, Arts, Polity, Population, and Shipping. The present century, furnishes such extensive materials in commerce and science, exhibits such astonishing proofs, even of a quadruple increase in our imports and exports, our revenue and shipping, our elegant accommodations with the luxurious means of indulgence, and such extent of refinement, and presumed civilization, as, at least, approximates to a frivolity of manners, that we shall pause and retrace our situation at the close of the reign of George the second, according to our established arrangement. The sixth part, or division, will comprehend our farther general progress, comparative advance, and unexampled extent of commerce, delicacy, and riches, and will conclude with the eighteenth century, in the important reign of a mild, merciful, and beloved Prince, the ^c patron of arts, navigation, and science, the father of his country.

As

^c To applaud princes, at the present moment, is hazardous and *unpatriotic*; but when any *citizen* shall have proved, that George the third encouraged not Navigation, by patronizing a Cooke, a King, a Riou, &c. contributed not to the
ascertainment

As our description of the four first centuries from the Conquest, will very much vary from the representation exhibited by many prior historians, some celebrated antiquaries, and able lawyers; we shall uniformly annex our authority in the original language, lest our veracity might be questioned. By such quotation, the learned may easily determine the propriety and accuracy of our observations, and the truth of our deductions cannot but be admitted. This mode of compiling materials, arranging the subject discussed, and impartially accommodating his sentiment and language to the information presented to him, is certainly an arduous and laborious undertaking for an author; but, by such means, ill-founded prejudices or pre-conceived opinions are more easily dissipated, and misrepresentation avoided; the influence of party warps not so easily the judgment; and candour and equity admit and transcribe the dictates and inferences of reason.

As accuracy and truth are the grand objects of our investigation, we earnestly and anxiously solicit original information, or the perusal of documents that have never been printed. Mr. FAULDER, will thankfully receive such records or papers, and guarantee their careful return. With equal gratitude shall we receive intelligence, where such writings are deposited, and the means by which admission to consult them may be obtained. For the present, we particularly request communications for the first period of the History, and shall feel ourselves particularly obliged by the loan of any old county map, addressed as above.

ascertainment of a degree of Longitude, by establishing General Roy's base; benefited not Astronomy, by favouring a Herschel; Science, by promoting a Douglas, or a Horsley; History, by the publication of Domesday; or Arts, by discriminating the Grouping of West, or the simple Elegance of Wyatt, we will instantly retract our assertion.

SKETCHES OF OUR ARRANGEMENT, AND QUERIES FOR INFORMATION.

ON TRADE AND SHIPPING.

When was the rudder transferred ^d from the sides of vessels and placed in the center of the stern?—How long was tonnage estimated *de tonellis vini*? Was the Navy ^e of Elizabeth, opposed to the Armada, calculated from such admeasurement?—Was 94 feet considered the standard previous to the seventeenth century?—Were windmills known previous to 1320?—At what period was a pennyweight reduced to 24 grains from 32?—What arts, inventions, or manufactures (and there are certainly many) were introduced into England, or discovered at an earlier æra than Anderson, and others, have ascribed to them? &c. &c.

ON CUSTOMS, MANNERS, &c.

Is there any proof of coroners previous to 1185?—Is there a summons in existence to a county or borough to send knights or representatives before Simon Montfort's, 49 Henry III.?

^d Not at the time of the Conquest, if the Baieux Tapestry is authority.

^e Mr. Chalmers and historians in general state it at 31,985 tons, but we can prove, by incontrovertible authority, the Lords Commissioners' Enquiry, that it was in fact, one third less; and if it was calculated according to the antient system, or modern French merchant ships, it would not amount to 12,000 present English tons; for in seeking information, we began with Modern History, in which, at least, we are equally conversant, as in musty Records, and have coursed the stream in opposition to its current, so long as we are certain of a pure source.

ON THE GENERAL STATE OF ' ENGLAND, ITS CITIES, BOROUGHs, POPULATION, &c.

At what period were the burgesſes of different cities, &c. liberated from their dependance on patrons, and incorporated? What is the diſtinction between manſio, maſura et domus in Domeſday?—What is the ⁸ comparative population in the time of the Conqueror and Henry the third?

ON THE ROYAL REVENUE—THE STATE OF LONDON—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—RANKS AND SERVICES—SCIENCE, ARTS, AGRICUL- TURE, &c.

The intelligent reader will eaſily collect, indeed, from our title, what information will be ſerviceable to us; though we take leave to premiſe, that war, genealogies, heraldry, or politics, are not the ſubjects ſelected for illuſtration.

¹ This will conſtitute part of the ninth number, and form a general Intro-
duction, with which an appropriate Title-page will be given, for the reſpective
Topographical and Hiſtorical volumes.

² It is extraordinary, that the number of houſes in ſeveral cities and towns,
ſtated by Hume, as extracted from Domeſday, is incorrect in every inſtance.

London, January 10, 1798.

TO
certain of a pure ſource.

TO THE READER.

AS all our Maps will be constructed on a new principle, a few previous directions may be necessary to render ourselves more intelligible.

Geographers have uniformly divided the degrees of latitude and longitude into sixty parts. But since a degree of latitude never varies its proportion, (which is generally estimated at $69\frac{1}{4}$ British statute miles, but more accurately at 69.35 or nearly $69\frac{1}{2}$), and a degree of longitude constantly varies in its approximation to the Pole, from the Equinoctial Line, we have attempted to make these variations more visible, and to convey a more adequate idea of distance and proportion, to the generality of our nation, by delineating the gradual diminution of the great circles of the globe in the latitude of South Britain. When the variation of a degree of longitude even in Cornwall and Northumberland is * six statute miles, surely it is an important object to present this difference instantaneously to the eye. This object is certainly accomplished by the plan we have adopted, and which we shall endeavour regularly to pursue. Farther information may be obtained by a reference to the Map of Kent, which will elucidate our system.

* In the fiftieth degree of latitude a degree of longitude is 39,377.15 furlongs or 44.7467 statute miles, in the 55°. 35162.84 furlongs or 38.82 statute miles, and Cornwall is more southerly, Northumberland more northerly.

EXPLANATION of the annexed MAP of KENT.

IN delineating the outlines of Kent, and fixing the situation of places, we have adopted General Roy's boundaries, ascertained by longitudinal observations. Pursuing his calculations, which are, doubtless, sufficiently accurate for practical purposes, when he is certain that he cannot err twenty-six yards betwixt Dover and Greenwich observatory, we fix a degree of latitude at 61,029 furlongs, sixty-two parts of a hundred, which is equal to sixty-nine statute miles thirty-five parts of a hundred, or nearly sixty-nine miles one third; a degree of longitude, in the latitude of Greenwich, at 38,161 furlongs ninety-six parts of a hundred, or forty-three miles thirty-six parts, nearly forty-three miles one third. The difference of longitude betwixt Greenwich and Dover is one degree, nineteen minutes, thirty seconds, or 51,200 furlongs one-fifth; their difference of latitude is 21,559 furlongs eighty-eight parts; and as these lines bisect each other at ^a right angles, the square of the hypotenuse subtending such angle, must be equal to the ^b squares of those two lines. This is the base on which our great triangles are constructed; whose length is 55,554 fathoms, or sixty-three statute miles one-tenth. To shew how near our calculations approximate to accuracy, we publish our double process in the following table.

^a Vid. Euclid, Book I. prop. 47th.

^b Square of the longitudinal line	2,621,440,000
Latitudinal	464,833,600
	<hr/>
	3,086,273,600

Square root 55554.28, or 63.1 \checkmark statute miles, equal to 3,086,273,581.

KENT



Statute Miles and Tenths in such part of this Degree of Latitude
1° East Longitude



KENT admeasured by Triangles, from a MAP laid down according to its ascertained Latitude and Longitude, on
* mathematical Principles.

Dimensions in English Statute Miles and Tenths.

Triangles by Perpendiculars.			Triangles by the three Sides.				
No.	The Base.	The Perpendicular.	Its Area as Half of a Parallelogram.	Dimensions of the first Side.	Second Side.	Third Side.	Its Area by the Square Root.
1	42.	20.7	436.8	42.	32.5	26.7	435.
2	30.5	17.6	268.4	30.5	29.5	18.5	266.
3	24.	13.2	158.4	24.	25.7	13.3	158.3
4	25.7	16.9	217.16	25.7	23.8	19.4	220.
5	18.9	8.2	77.	18.9	13.6	11.5	76.
6	16.8	9.7	81.48	16.8	14.	11.8	81.6
7	21.	10.4	109.2	21.	19.8	11.2	109.2
8	7.2	4.9	17.59	7.2	7.3	5.6	18.5
9	8.	2.4	9.6	8.	5.5	4.	10.
10	5.8	4.6	13.34	5.8	5.5	5.5	13.6
11	7.7	4.	15.4	7.7	6.6	4.7	15.4
12	7.2	.9	3.24	7.2	5.	2.5	3.1
13	3.8	.8	1.52	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.63
14	5.7	2.7	7.7	5.7	5.7	3.	8.25
15	5.9	2.2	6.49	5.9	5.8	2.3	6.6
16	19.2	3.5	17.85	19.2	8.	4.8	17.3
17	9.2	2.7	12.42	9.2	5.4	5.2	12.3
18	12.	3.	18.	12.	11.3	3.5	17.6
19	5.5	1.3	3.67	5.5	3.2	2.9	3.5
20	11.	1.8	9.9	11.	6.5	5.	10.1
21	5.3	2.4	6.36	5.3	4.6	2.6	5.98
22	12.9	5.4	34.29	12.7	10.5	6.6	34.23
23	6.6	1.7	5.5	6.6	5.	2.4	5.5
24	2.	.9	.9	2.2	1.5	1.3	.9
25	8.7	1.8	7.9	8.7	8.7	1.8	7.27
26	5.3	.6	1.59	5.3	4.8	.9	1.6
27	11.6	3.	17.4	11.6	10.	3.8	16.1
28	8.8	2.2	9.68	8.8	8.3	2.4	9.8
29	6.4	3.7	11.84	6.4	5.6	4.2	12.
			1580.62				1577.36
				Medium			1578.99
				Total difference			3.26
				or $3\frac{1}{4}$ statute miles.			
				Acres			1,010,561

* A Triangle is half a Parallelogram of the same base and altitude. *Euclid*, book 1. 41. and all Triangles drawn from the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal. *Euclid*. and on another principle, as demonstrated in Hawney's Measurer, (p. 81) by adding the three sides together, and taking half their sum; subtracting each side severally from that half; then multiplying the half sum, and the three differences continually, and extracting the square root of the last product, you will obtain the Area of the Triangle.

EXPLANATION of the subsequent TABLE.

The difference betwixt the ancient names of places, recorded in Domesday, and their modern appellation, is so great, and the compilers of this autograph have designated the same place by such various letters, that it would be highly presumptuous in any man to affect precise accuracy from any investigation, or comparison. That considerable attention has been paid to this subject, will not, we think, be denied; and though certainty cannot always be obtained, yet, from the frequent similarity in the names of places and their hundreds, which tend mutually to distinguish each other, there can be little doubt that their general correspondence is correct. To assign every reason that influenced us in determining their situation, would be tedious in the recital, and of trifling importance.

The titles affixed to the head of each column will convey a general idea of its contents to the reader. But a few observations are necessary, to prevent misconception, or convey illustration. Where the proprietors under the Confeffour holding in chief are stated, it is necessary to remark, that all tenants held not from Edward alone, as from William under the Norman government, but occasionally also from earls Lewin and Godwin, and Alnod and Brixilts, princes or presidents of the barons. In estimating the value, and proportioning it to modern expenditure in articles of necessity, at least a twenty times the sum may be calculated. When different sums are inserted in the value, under the Conquerour, the higher figures give the assessed rent, or intermediate estimate

* See Dissertation on Weights and Measures, and Agriculture.

since Edward's reign, the sub-figures the actual payment in 1085 or 1086. The gradation of ranks was extraordinary at this period, and there were not only sub-tenants, but ^b sub-sub-tenants to a great extent. To discriminate in some measure on this subject, in the column of ploughs, the upper figures specify the ploughs in possession of the lord or in his demesne, the lower figures the ploughs in the hands of villains or rustics; though truth commands us to state, that the word rustic only once occurs in the Survey of Kent, and then it is an alteration of the original record relative to St. Margaret's, near Dover. Borderers and cottagers are ranked in the same class, for little distinction existed between them. The clergy here stated are considerable in number, for we presume that *fervi* means ministers, whenever immediately following *æcclesia*, which is generally the case, though we are not ignorant that the same term was applied to a different ^c order of men. Whenever the ploughs are stated in Domesday, previous to their division into lords and villains ^d ploughs, we calculate four oxen to each, when not specified, the proportion must be altered. Of what consequence hogs were esteemed, will be fully exemplified in our History of Middlesex.

The places to which an asterisk (*) is affixed are hundreds; those to which an obelisk (†) is affixed had a church or churches. When two statements are given in the number of sowlings, the upper expresses the quantity under the Confeffour, held by the proprietor; the lower, the number held by William's tenants.

Every geographical reader must have perceived, that our Map is drawn from Kent, in its present state, and that no variation is

^b See Dissertation on Ranks and Services.

^c *Inter servos & ancillas.*

^d See Dissertation on Agriculture, &c.

made in its boundaries, except in fixing the scite of a part of Kent in the county of Essex. For this alteration we have indisputable authority, the evidence of the whole shire; for it is a moral certainty, that Celca and Hecham, are Chalk and Higham, and the great curvature of the river, with its concave shore on the Essex coast, is favourable to this position. We presume not to infer that such part of Essex, lying opposite to Woolwich, generally and anciently described and considered as appertaining to Kent, is not to be included in its boundaries, but we are not authorized to make such insertion by any register in Domesday. The ^e course of the Thames has certainly varied little from this period, or the extent of Kent been considerably augmented or diminished, in Romney Marsh or any other quarter, except some inconsiderable change in the Isle of Sheppey, which at this period formed a portion of the three hundreds of ^s Bolton, Feverham, and Mylton.

• History of Kent. Scyra testificatur, a county court sanctioned the whole report of the commissioners.

^f See Dugdale's History of Embanking.

^z See History of Kent.

A Summary TABLE of LANDS in KENT, with their Situation, Hundred, Value, Proprietors, Occupants, Inhabitants, &c. In the Reigns of EDWARD the Confessor, and WILLIAM the Conqueror. Compiled from the Autograph of DOMESDAY.

Various Names of Places in Domesday.	Presumed modern corresponding Names.	In what Hundred or Lath.	Proprietors under the Con- fessor, holding in chief.	Value at that Period, in Pence.	Their Sub-tenants.	Proprietors under the Con- queror.	Value at that Period.	Sub-tenants.	Villains.	Borders or Cottagers.	Sowings. Ploughs.	Occurring Observations.	Oxen or Cattle.	Agricultural Remarks.	Hogs, or their Pannage.	Folio in Domesday.
*Achehan	Axtane	Sutton Lath	See History			Earl Bishop	1 10 0	Anchil of Rois.	5	5	1 1/2	Separate Halls.	8	1086		2 b 1
*Adiboutebrige	Abes-bridge	Lining Lath	Ditto			Abbey of St. Austin's	3 0 0	Ansfid			1	From Abbot value 8s. 4d. frank almoig.		1 Manour		11 b 2.
†Acres	Acyfe	Lonningborough	Earl Godwin	2 0 0	Two Brothers	Earl Bishop	10 0 0	From Monks	3	3	1		3			12 b 2.
Ælvetone	Ebnston	Preston	Abbey of St. Austin's	2 0 0	Demefne	Earl Bishop	60 0 0	Godessa	9	3	1 1/4	12 Retainers	12			10 b 2
†Afetune	Lampont	Lampont	Earl Godwin	5 0 0	Alfi	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Robert Romney	7	14	1	1 Minifter.	6	11 Acres		7 a 2.
Aigleffa *	Ayles	Larkfield		3 0 0	Alnod Cilt	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Fitz-tyrrel			1					2 a 1
Tunbridge	Moity	See Eiffe	Edward	1 10 0	Godric	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Fitz-letard	3	1 1/2	1 1/2		6	Earl's fee		10 b 2
Alfholt	Altholt	Byrcholt	Archbishop	62 0 0	Demefne	Archbishop	101 0 0	Demefne	190	50	21 13	13 Minifters	320	170 Acres		4 a 1
†Aldinton	Aldington	Byrcholt	Edward	9 0 0	Seward	Earl Bishop	10 0 0	Hugh Port	18	6	3	3 Fisheries	24	5 Acres		7 b 2
†Alnoitone	Eleham	Lonningborough	Edward	30 0 0	Edric	Earl Bishop	40 0 0	Demefne	41	8	6	2 Mills	92	28 Acres		9 b 2
†Alham	Elham	Grenwich	Edward	5 0 0	Athelwold	Earl Bishop	50 0 0	Demefne	42	12	13	8 Minifters	48	22 Acres		6 b 2
†Apeldres	Apeldore	Blackburn	Archbishop	6 0 0	Afred	Earl Bishop	16 17 0	Haimo Vifcount	37	41	2	9 Retainers	50	2 Acres		5 a 2
Apletone	Hartley	Befbrough	Edward	5 0 0	Afred	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Demefne	6	1	1	1 Mill	8	2 Acres		11 a 2
Arlei	Shammel	Shammel	Earl Harold	2 0 0	Hunef	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Ralph Crook-thorn	6	1	1	2 Minifters	6	12 Acres		9 a 1
Ameffant	Ronne Marfh	Ronne Marfh	Archbishop	2 3 0	Demefne	Archbishop	2 3 0	Fitz-tyrrel	21	1	1	3 Folct, a sub-tenant	4	28 Sheep		5 a 2
†Audintone	Eythorne	Eythorne	Edward	4 0 0	Godwin and Alwin	Earl Bishop	7 0 0	Demefne	7	5	2	2 Manours	10	6 Acres		7 b 2

* Aigleffa, probably the Grange, or Abbey, near Aylesford.

Various Names of Places in Domesday.	Prefumed modern cor- ponding Names.	In what Hundred or Lath.	Proprietors under the Con- fessor, holding in chief.	Value at that Period, in Pence, Shillings, and Pounds.	Their Sub-tenants.	Proprietors under the Con- queror.	Value at that Period.	Sub-tenants.	Villains. Borders or Cottagers.	Sowings. Ploughs.	Occurring Observations.	Oxen or Cattle.	Agricultural Remarks.	Hogs, or their Pannage.	Folio in Domesday.
Borowart	Ward of the						£. s. d.								
Borwar	Borough St. Austin's	See Histry													
*Bellifolt	Borough Lath	See Histry													
*Berham	Byrcholt	Ditto													
*Beufberg	Befborough	Ditto													
*Blacheborne	Blackburne	Ditto													
*Boltone	Bolton	Ditto													
*Brige	Bridge	Borough Lath													
*Bromlei	Bromley	Sutton Lath	Bishop of Rochester.	12 10 0	Demefne	Bishop of Rochester	18 0 0	Demefne	30 26	6 2	1 Mill	40	2 Acres Meadow	100	5 b 1
*Brokeham	Wrotham	Aylesford Lath	Archbishop	15 0 0	Demefne	Archbishop	24 0 0	In demefne	76 18	8 3	3 Mills, at 15 s.	68	9 Acres Meadow	500	3 a 1
Tunbridge	Moiety			16 0 0			35 0 0			14					
Bacheham	Beckenham	Bromley	Edward	9 0 0	Anschil	Earl Bishop	13 0 0	Angot	22 8	2	2 1/2 Mills, 4 Minifters	32 12	Acres	60	7 a 1
† Badesmere	Bafmere 2	Feverham	St. Austin's	3 0 0		Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Anfrid	10	1 1/2	2 Minifters a Fishery	10		4	10 a 2
Belice	Bellevieu	Hen	Edward	3 0 0	Turgis	H. Montfort	3 0 0	Demefne	2 1	1 1/2			4 3 Acres.	13 a 2	
† Benindene	Beneden	Rowinden	Edward	2 0 0	Seward	Earl Bishop	2 10 0	Robert Romney	4 9	1 1/2		10		5	11 a 1
Benedefede	Nettlested	Twryford	Alnold Cilt	1 0 0	Godric	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Ethelwold	5	1 1/2		4	1 Acre Meadow	6	8 b 1
Berehville	Boursfield	Feverham	Edward	1 0 0	Wirelm	Earl Bishop	1 0 0	Wadard	3 3	1 1/2	1 Mill	4	10 Acres	10 b 1	
Berrefstone	Barefriston	Eaftry		0 10 0		Earl Bishop		Ralph Crookthorn		1 1/2	A poor Woman 3 1/2 d. Exempt from Land-Tax			9 b 2	
								Ralph Colville		1 1/2				9 b 2	
Berewie	Bever	Efret	Archbishop	3 0 0		Archbishop	7 0 0	William of Eddeham	9 9	2 1/2		12 18	Acres	20	4 b 2
† Berham	Barham	Barham	Edward	40 0 0	Stigand Archbishop	Earl Bishop	40 0 0	Fulbert	52 20	3 18	A Mill, a Fishery, 3 s. 6 d. 3 Corve 60 s.	80 21	Acres	150	9 b 2

2 There was a litigation relative to Bafmere, at this period, between the abbey of St. Auguftine's and the earl Odo. The abbey claimed the manour, as part of its poffeffions in the time of the Confeffor, and fupported fuch claim by the testimony of the hundred; but the fon of its late tenant afferted that his father was a free man, independent of any Patron, and confequently holding in chief of the crown or earl. The iffue of the conteft is not here ftated.—Hoc manerium reclamant abbatia Sti. Auguftini quia habuit tempore regis Edwardi 2 hundredi atteftantur ei; fed filius hominis dicit patrem fuum fe poffe vertere ubi voluerit, et hoc non annunt monachi. Domesday, 10 a 2; but folio 11 b 2, the testimony of the county declares it in favour of the abbey, and ftates the tenant to have been its client or dependant. Scyra reficatur quod Redenefmere fuit Sancti Auguftini tempore regis Edwardi, & de illo qui eam tenebat habebat abbatia facam & focam.

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Bermeling	Barming	Maidstone	Edward	4 0 0	Alfred	Richard Fitzgilbert	4 0 0	Demefne	5	8	1	213 Retainers 1 Mill	16	4 Acres Meadow	10	14 a 2
† Berlinge	Birling	Larkfield	Edward	12 0 0	Sbern	Earl Bifhop	6 0 0	Ralph Crookthorn	10	14	6	11 Mill, a Fishery 6400 Eels	28	Pasture 50 Animals	40	7 b 1
Bermelle	Barming	Maidstone	Edward	0 15 0	Alric	Earl Bifhop	2 0 0	Ralph Colville		5	2		4		3	8 b 2
Betmontestun	Bampton	Felbrough	Edward	6 0 0	Alric	Earl Bifhop	6 0 0	Ralph Crookthorn	13	1	3		20	32 Acres Meadow	40	10 b 2
				6 0 0		Hugh Montfort	6 0 0	Demefne				Wood and Pasture				10 b 2
Bichei	Bickwor	Maidstone	Earl Godwin	0 10 0	Lewin	Earl Bifhop	0 15 0	Adam Fitzhubert	1	2	1	1 Mill	4			9 a 1
† Bilfuiton	Blifington	Newchurch	Edward	10 0 0	Alnold Cilt	Earl Bifhop	30 0 0	Demefne	47	27	4	10 Salt-pans 2 Fisheries	60	10 Acres Meadow	50	10 b 2
† Bix	Boxley	Rokesly	Archbifhop	12 0 0		Archbifhop	20 0 0	Demefne	41	15	2	3 Mills, of 48 s.	40	8 Acres Meadow	100	3 a 1
† Blehem	Blean	Whiteftaple	Edward	8 0 0	Norman	Hamo Viccount	30 0 0	Demefne	12		1					
Blacheburne	Blackburn	Blackborn	St. Martin's	0 16 8	Canons	St. Martin's	0 16 8	Sired, Godric and Sewen	9		1		8			2 a 2
† Blachemenstone	Blackmanfton	Worth	Edward	4 0 0	Blacheman	Hugh Montfort.	3 0 0	Hervey	3	10	1	1 Minifter	8			13 a 1
Bocheland	Buckland	Bebro'	St. Martin's	5 0 0	Alwi	St. Martin's	6 0 0	Alwy	6	10	1	1 1/2				1 b 1
†			St. Martin's	8 0 0	Godric	St. Martin's	6 0 0	Godric	3	4	1	3				1 b 2
Bocoland	Buckland	Eftre	Archbifhop	0 10 0		Archbifhop	0 10 0	Godfrey			1	Demefne				4 b 1
Bochelande	Buckland	Stowing		1 0 0		Earl Bifhop	2 0 0	Ansfrit	1		1					9 b 2
Bochelande	Buckland	Feverfharn	Edward	4 0 0	Siward	Earl Bifhop	3 0 0	Othern	3	2	1 1/2	8 Retainers	6			10 a 2
Bochelande	Buckland	Feverfharn	Edward	0 12 0	Turgis	Earl Bifhop	3 10 0	Turfin	1		1					10 b 1
Betfharn	Bettfhanger	Eaftrye	Edward	3 0 0	Godella	Earl Bifhop	2 10 0	Fitz-leard	1	4	1		4			11 a 2
Bodfharn	Bockham	Stowing	St. Autfin's	4 0 0	A Rufic	St. Autfin's	4 0 0	Geoffrey	8	1	2		8			12 b 2
Bofeleu	Boxley	Maidstone	Edward	25 0 0	Alnold Cilt	Earl Bifhop	30 0 0	Robert Latin	47	11	7	3 Mills, 16 Retainers	76	20 Acres Meadow	50	8 b 2
						Earl Bifhop	55 0 0	Helto	1	1	5	1 A Norman	4	2 Acres	6	8 b 2
† Bogclei	Boxley	Eyborne	Edward	6 0 0	Turgis	Earl Bifhop	2 0 0	Adam Fitzhubert	2	2	2	4 Minifters 1 Mill	10	16 Acres Meadow	4	8 a 1
† Boltone	Boughton	Eyborne	Earl Godwin	8 0 0	Lewin	Earl Bifhop	7 0 0	Hugh nephew of Herbert	5		1		4	2 Acres Meadow	20	8 a 1

[illegible]

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†Cere	Minster	Myton	Edward	£. s. d. 6 0 0	Siward	Earl Bishop	£. s. d. 6 0 0	Hugh Port	5 2	2 1	Minister, a Mill	8			9 a 2
†Celca	Chalk		Edward	7 0 0	Godwin	Earl Bishop	10 0 0	Adam	13 6	2 4	Ministers, a Mill	28	16 Acres Meadow		8 b 2
Celca, in Essex	Chalk Manor	Essex	Edward		Godwin Fitz- Dudeman	R. Peverell	14 0 0				One Hide				9 a 1
Cerlentone	Charlton	Bedbrough	St. Martin's	5 0 0	Lewin, Pre- bend	St. Martin's	3 10 0	St. Janfon, Prebend	3 4	1 1	a Norman, 1 plough	4			1 b 1
				12 0 0	Sired	St. Martins	6 0 0	Fitz-oger	1 7	1 1 1/2	a Norman, 1 plough a monastery	6			1 b 1
Cerlestone	Charlton	Greenwich	Edward	7 0 0	Godwin and Alward	Edward	7 0 0	Fitz-oger	13	1 4	2 Retainers	16	8 Acres Meadow	5	6 b 2
†Certh	Chart Sutton	Eyborne	Alnod Cilt	12 0 0	Demeine	Earl Bishop	12 0 0	Adam Fitz- hubert	20 5	3 6	18 Ministers, 6 Ac. Meadow	22	3 Arp. Vines, Park of Deer	50	8 a 1
Certh	Chart	Chart	Archbishop	12 0 0		Archbishop	20 0 0	Demeine	27 11	3 2	5 Retainers, 2 Mills, a Salt-pan	48	27 Acres Meadow	100	5 a 1
†Certeiam	Chartham	Felbrough	Archbishop	12 0 0		Archbishop	25 0 0	Demeine	60 15	4 15	1 Minister, 5 1/2 Mills	56	30 Acres Meadow	25	5 a 1
†Chenetone	Chillington	Burmarsh, in Longbridge	St. Austin's	10 0 0	Villains, or Rutics	St. Austin's	12 10 0	Abbot	30	4 10	Half a Sowing ex- empt from land-tax	30		40	12 b 2
Chenoltone	Knowlton	Eafrye	Edward	4 0 0	Edward	Earl Bishop	8 0 0	Turkin	2 1	2 1		6			11 a 2
Cherinchelle	Charing-hall	Felbrough	St. Austin's	1 0 0		St. Austin's	1 10 0	Ansfid	8 1/2	3		10			12 b 1
Cheringes	Charing	Calehill	Archbishop	24 0 0		Archbishop	34 0 0	Demeine	26 27	8 2 1/2	12 Retainers, 1 Mill	126	25 Ac. Mead.	26	3 b 2
Chetan	Keston	Rokeley	Edward	3 0 0	Sbern, Com.	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	G. Maminot	4 4	1 1/2		6	1 Plough	5	7 a 1
Cildreham	Sheldvich	Feverham	Edward	3 0 0		Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Ansfid	4 2	1 2	a Knight, Sub-ten.	6			10 a 1
Cilledene	Chilenden	Eafrye	Edward	3 0 0	Godwin and 5 Thanes	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Fitz-Jetard	9 1 1/2	1 1/2		8			11 b 1
†Cilleham	Chilham	Felbrough	Edward	40 0 0	Siward	Earl Bishop	30 0 0	Fulbert	38 12	5 12	6 Mills, 2 Fisheries 13 Houses in Cant.	56	9 Ac. Mead. Fatt. 18s. 7d.	80	10 a 1
Ciresfel	Chelsfield	Rokeley	Edward	16 0 0	Tochi	Earl Bishop	25 0 0	Arnulph of Hatings	20 4	2 6	A Mill	30	10 Acres Meadow	10	6 b 1
†Cistelet	Chislet	Chislet	St. Austin's	53 0 0		St. Austin's	78 0 0	Abbot	72 68	12 39	14 Min. 47 Salt- pans, of 50 Seam	120	3 Arp. Vines 50 Ac. Mead.	130	12 a 2
†Clive	Cliffe	Shammel	Archbishop	6 0 0		Archbishop	16 0 0	Demeine	20 18	3 5 1/2	2 Ministers	24	36 Ac. Mead.		4 b 2
Clive	Cliffe	Shammel	Edward	2 10 0	Alric and Ordric	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	Arnulph of Hatings	2	1 100	Sheep	2	10 Ac. Mead.		9 a 1
†Cocleflanc	Cuckstone	Shammel	Bp. Rochester	4 10 0		Bp. Rochester	10 10 0	Demeine	15 94 1/2	7 1/2	1 Min. 1 Mill	24	20 Ac. Mead.		5 b 2
†Cocdam	Cudham	Rokeley	Edward	20 0 0		Earl Bishop	24 0 0	G. Maminot	15 6	4 10 11	11 Min. 2 Mills	40		40	7 a 1
Colinge	Colvinge	Shammel	Earl Lewin	2 0 0	Uwlin	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Fitz-hubert	5 1	1 1/2	4 Retainers	10	7 Ac. Mead.	10	9 a 1
Colinges	Colvinge	Shammel	Edward	1 0 0	Godric	Earl Bishop	1 10 0	Odo	5	1 1/2		2	4 Ac. Mead.		9 a 1
Colret	Colred	Bedbrough	Edward	8 0 0	Molleve	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	Crookthorn	6 7	2 3 1/2	2 Retainers	10	4 Ac. Mead.		11 a 1

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Craie	Cray	Rokeley	Edward	4 0 0	Leutic	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	Antchil	7 6	6	2 1 1	11 Acre Meadow 1 Mill, 5 Retainers	6	3 Ac. Pasture 1 Mas. under the Conquer.	6 b 2	
Craie-alia	Cray	Rokeley	Arnold Cilt	4 0 0	Lewin	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	Antchil	7 5	5	2 2 1	2 Manours, 1 R.E.	6		7 6 b 2	
Crai	Cray	Rokeley	Edward	3 0 0	Godwin	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Fitz-oger	8 4	4	1 2 1	1 Mill, 1 Retainer	8		7 a 1	
Croftune	Cracking	Rokeley	Edward	5 0 0	Lewin	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	Antchil	3 4	4	2 2 1				7 a 1	
Cumbe	Felbrough	Felbrough	Edward	3 0 0	Leuret	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Wardard	9 5	5	1 2 1	1 Military Tenant	6	14 Ac. Mead.	5 10 b 2	
Dunamesfort	Downham- ford	Borough Lath	See History													
Danitone	Denton	Shammel	Bp. Rochester	5 0 0		Bp. Rochester	7 15 0	Demefne	6	2 1 1	2 1 1	4 Minifers	6	4 Ac. Mead.	15 5 b 2	
Danetone	Denton	Eaftrye	Edward	3 0 0	Molleve	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	Ralph Crookthorn	4	2 1 1	2 1 1	4 Houfes in Can- terbury	6		11 b 2	
Darenden	Kendington	Wye	St. Austin's	1 0 0		St. Austin's	1 0 0	Fitz-hubert	1 6	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 Minifers	2		12 a 1	
Dela	Deal	Cornilo	St. Martin's	7 0 0	Stigand Archbishop	St. Martin's	8 0 0	Archdeacon	1 6	1 1 1	1 1 1	100 Ac. belonging to Prebends	8		1 b 2	
Addela	Deal	Cornilo	St. Martin's	3 0 0	Athelwold	St. Martin's	3 0 0	Athelwold	3 8	1 1 1	1 1 1	The fame Tenant under Confeffor	4		1 b 2	
Addela	Deal	Cornilo	St. Martin's	2 0 0	Abbot of St. Austin's	St. Martin's	1 10 0	Succeeding Abbot	3 8	1 1 1	1 1 1		6		1 b 2	
Addela	Deal	Cornilo, and Befbrough	St. Martin's	2 0 0	Derinc	St. Martin's	3 0 0	Fitz-tydald	2 2	1 1 1	1 1 1		4		1 b 2	
Delce	Badelfworth	Rochester	Edward	3 0 0	Godric	Earl Bishop	3 10 0	Fitz-William	5	1 1 1	1 1 1		10	12 Ac. Mead.	8 b 1	
Delce	Badelfworth	Rochester	Edward	5 0 0	Sward	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	Angot	1 5	1 1 1	1 1 1	6 Retainers	8	12 Ac. Mead.	8 b 1	
Dene	Shottenden	Felbrough	Edward	2 0 0	Four Thanes	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Athelwold	4 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	Seized by the King See History for Deans Dingles	4	1 Ac. Mead.	7 10 b 2	
Dene	Shottenden	Felbrough	Edward	0 10 0		Earl Bishop	0 10 0	Crookthorn	20	5 1 1	5 1 1		16	8 Ac. Mead.	10 b 2	
Distune	Diton	Larkfield	Edward	8 0 0	Sbern, Com.	Earl Bishop	8 0 0	Hamo Vif. count	20	5 1 1	5 1 1	6 Minifers, 1 Mill	16	35 Ac. Past.	7 a 1	
Dodcham	Devington, or Ludingbam	Felbrough	Edward	10 0 0	Sward	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	Fulbert	30	2 1 1	2 1 1	5 Houfes in Canterbury	16	5 Houfes in Canterbury	10 b 1	
Dover	Dover	Felbrough	See History													
Dre-left	Eaftrye lath	See History														
Efamel	Aylesfordlath	Ditto	See History													
Eftothinges	Shammel	Mylton lath	Ditto													
Eftaites	Stowting	Liming Lath	Ditto													
Eftreie	Stret	Liming Lath	Ditto													
Efturte	Eaftrye	Eftreie Lath	Ditto													
Efturte	Sturry	Borough Lath	Ditto													
Ece	Afn	Eaftrye	Edward	0 12 0	Sbern-bold	Earl Bishop	0 16 0	Fitz-letard	3	1 1 1	1 1 1				11 b 1	
Eddintune	Addington	Larkfield	Edward	8 0 0	Agebred	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	Fitz-tyrrel	6 9	2 1 1	2 1 1	3 2 Mills, 10 Min.	10	12 Ac. Mead.	10 7 a 1	
Eddintone	Addington	Axtane	Edward	4 0 0	Lefan	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Fitz-tyrrel	2 4	1 1 1	1 1 1	11 Mill	4		6 a 1	
Edeham	Additham	Eaftrye	Archbishop	40 0 0	Demefne	Archbishop	46 16 4	Dem. & 2 Kn.	118 19	17 433	33 Minifers		100	13 Ac. Mead.	5 a 2	

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Edmestresford	Sharnford	Felbrough	Edward	10 0 0	o Alred	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	o Herfrid	3 1 1	1 1 1	2 E. B.'s Barony	6	8 Ac. Mead.		10 a 2
Effewelle		Eaftrye	Edward	10 0 0	o Molve	Earl Bishop	10 0 0	o Crook & Ofo.	2 8 4	5 1 Min. 3 Freeman	16	16	Time Edward		11 b 1
Elfe	Afcharch	Axtane	Edward	7 0 0	o Godric	Earl Bishop	7 0 0	o Port & Knts.	12 16 3	5 See Hiftory	18	18		8	6 a 1
† Elentun	Alington	Larkfield	Alnod Cilt	5 0 0	o Ulric	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	o Anfrich	15 2 1	1 3 1 1 Mill, 2 Minifters	11	11	Shingle wood		7 a 1
Ellesford	Aylesford	Larkfield	Edward	15 0 0	o	William	38 17 4	o Haimo Vifco.	40 5 1	1 18 1 Mill, See Hift.	42	42	43 Ac. Mead.	70	2 b 1
†† Ellesford	Tonbridge	Axtane	Archbifhop	16 0 0	o	Archbifhop	20 0 0	o Fitz-unfpac	29 5 6	20 2 Mills, 9 Min.	50	50	29 Ac. Mead.	20	4 a 2
Ellesford		Moity	Edward	16 0 0	o Athelwold	Fitz-gilbert	20 0 0	o Haimo Vifco.	42 12 1	1 13 9 Retainers	30	30	22 Ac. Mead.	20	4 a 2
Alceham	Eltham	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o a Female	Earl Bifhop	5 0 0	o Fitz-tyrrel	9 6 1	5 3 Retainers	14	14	10 Ac. Mead.	10	6 a 1
Ercei	Hartley	Axtane	Archbifhop	12 0 0	o Burnod	Archbifhop	21 0 0	o Demefne	27 2 4	10 3 Mills, 5 Min.	24	24	10 Ac. Mead.	40	3 a 1
† Erhede	Erith	Litelai	Edward	4 0 0	o Siward	Earl Bifhop	5 0 0	o Anfrid	8 1 3	1 32 Salt-pans	16	16	10 Acres	30	10 a 2
† Enolun	Hearne	Feverham	Edward	10 0 0	o Unlot	Earl Bifhop	8 0 0	o Fulbert	30 1 1	1 1 Mill, 28 Min.	16	16	2 Acres	20	10 b 2
†† Etinges	Eastling	Feverham	Edward	3 0 0	o	Earl Bifhop	2 0 0	o Fitz-Anchill	28 8 3	9 18 Min. 5 Mills	22	22	2 Arp. Vines and 4 Dingles	20	7 b 2
†† Etinges	Leeds	Eyhorne	Edward	16 0 0	o Earl Lewin	Earl Bifhop	1 10 0	o See Hiftory	1 1 1	1 a Prielt	15	15	15 Acres	10	11 b 1
†† Eides	Aufin's, and	Earl of Eu	Edward	1 10 0	o Siward	Earl Bifhop	2 0 0	o Fitz-Jetard	5 1 1	1 Anchill, Sub-ten.	4	4	6 Acres	4	12 a 2
Abbot of St.	Smarden	Marden	Edward	2 0 0	o Demefne	St. Aufin's	9 0 0	o Demefne	10 6 6	8 3 Mills, 5 Min.	20	20	30 Acres	4	5 b 1
Emetone	Marhamfield	Wye	St. Aufin's	6 0 0	o 3 Thanes	Bp. Rochetter	1 0 0	o Demefne	4 2 11	1 2 1	8	8	6 Acres	13 a 1	13 a 1
Emerefel	Snodland	Larkfield	Edward	3 0 0	o Earl Lewin	H. Montfort	3 0 0	o Colville	19 3 1	4 3 Retainers	10	10	8 Acres	7 a 2	7 a 2
†† Enoiland	Eafwell	Larkfield	Edward	3 10 0	o Wirclm	H. Montfort	5 0 0	o Manno	2 15 1	7 A Prielt & 3 Min.	14	14	2 Mills	13 a 1	13 a 1
†† Eftesford	Afhord	Longbridge	Edward	1 5 0	o Turgis	H. Montfort	1 10 0	o Manno	2 15 1	2 2 Minifters	6	6	8 Acres	60	5 b 1
†† Eftesford	Stone	Longbridge	Earl Godwin	13 0 0	o Demefne	Bp. Rochetter	24 0 0	o Demefne	20 12 6	1 13 1 Mill, 4 Min.	30	30	Fifery	5 b 1	5 b 1
†† Eftanes	Moity	Axtane	Bp. Rochetter	10 0 0	o Demefne	Fitz-gilbert	0 15 0	o Follet	12 1 1	1 1 See Flengteffam	3	3	a Wood	4 b 1	4 b 1
†† Eftesford	Stone	Eftrey	Archbifhop	10 0 0	o Alf	Archbifhop	15 0 0	o Demefne	2 36 1	1 7 Salt-pans, Fifery	20	20	4 Acres	3	13 a 1
†† Eftesford	Worth	Worth	Edward	1 0 0	o Adelm	H. Montfort	1 0 0	o Bertram	7 1 1	1 5 Minifters	4	4	4 Acres	4	8 a 1
†† Eftesford	Worth	Worth	Edward	2 0 0	o Godric	Earl Bifhop	2 0 0	o H. Fitz-hubert	1 1 1	1 2 Minifters	4	4	4 Acres	4	8 a 1
†† Eftesford	Bolton	Eftelwe	Edward	2 0 0	o Ulvi	Earl Bifhop	13 1 8	o Demefne	10 5 5	6 4 Minifters	16	16	4 Acres	10	5 b 2
†† Eftesford	Eftel Street	Eyhorne	Edward	8 1 8	o 2 Thanes	Bp. Rochetter	10 0 0	o Earl of Eu	27 13 1	1 9 1 Mill, 8 Min.	25	25	20 Acres	10	4 a 1
†† Eftesford	Stoke	Hoo	Earl Godwin	8 0 0	o	Archbifhop	36 10 4	o Dem. & Monk	78 22 7	29 1 Mill, 3 Salt-pans	61	61	23 Acres	10	5 a 2
†† Eftesford	Stowting	Stowting	Archbifhop	26 10 4	o	Archbifhop	54 0 0	o Abbot	39 32 5	14 10 Mills, 7 Fifer.	32	32	28 Acres	30	12 a 1
†† Eftesford	Eftrey	Eftrey	St. Aufin's	2 10 0	o	Archbifhop	54 0 0	o See Hiftory	25 11 4	7 29 17 Mills, &c.	78	78	12 4 Acres	60	3 b 1
†† Eftesford	Sturry	Sturry	Archbifhop	24 12 6	o	Archbifhop	15 0 0	o Demefne	5 5 1	1 3 1 See Hiftory	11	11	Shingle wood	9 b 2	13 a 1
†† Eftesford	Sturry	Sturry	Edward	3 10 0	o Frederic	H. Montfort	15 0 0	o Athelwold	6 2 1	2 1 Mill	10	10	See Hiftory	4	13 a 1
†† Eftesford	Eftwell	Wye	Edward	10 0 0	o Alnod Cilt	Earl Bifhop	10 0 0	o Demefne	6 9 2	2 1 Mill	6	6	4 Acres	4	11 a 1
†† Eftesford	Wimlingfwo	Eftrey	St. Martin's	12 0 0	o Edric	Earl Bifhop	12 12 0	o Port & Mont.	15 12 3	3 3 2 Mills. See Hift.	8	8	4 Acres	30	5 b 1
†† Eftesford	Well	Newchurch	Edward	7 0 0	o	Bp. Rochetter	8 0 0	o Demefne	15 3 2	5 2 Mills, 3 Min.	12	12	4 Acres	10	10 b 1
†† Eftesford	Feverham	Wye Lath	Otto	4 0 0	o	Earl Bifhop	4 0 0	o Fitz-hubert	3 1 2	1 2 3 Minifters	8	8	13 Acres	10	10 b 1
†† Eftesford	Folkstone	Eftrey Lath	See Hiftory												
†† Eftesford	Facombe	Axtane	Bp. Rochetter	7 0 0	o										
†† Eftesford	Farnborough	Newchurch	Bp. Rochetter	4 0 0	o										

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Fareham	Feverham	Feverham	Edward	59 15 0	o Viscount	William	80 0 0	o Haimo Vif.	30 40	7 26	A Market, &c.	56	See History	100	2 b 2	
Fereburne	Borden	Eyborne	Edward	1 10 0	o Sbern, Com.	Earl Bishop	1 10 0	o Crookthorn	2 1	1 12	Retainers	4	1 1/2 Acres	6	8 a 2	
Fereburne	Borden	Eyborne	Earl Godwin	4 0 0	o Lewin	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	o Fitz-hubert	4	1 1/2	Mills	11	See History	135	7 b 2	
+Feflaga	Capell Fern	Maidstone	Archbifhop	16 0 0	o Sired	St. Martin's	22 0 0	o 3 Sub-tenan.	42	66 6	39 4 Mills, 6 Fisheries	90	See History	135	4 b 2	
Feringelai	Fleet	Befbrough	Archbifhop	6 0 0	o Sired	St. Martin's	4 0 0	o Fitz-goffrey	4	1 2	See History	14	See History	135	1 b 2	
Fetes	Fleet	Wingcham	Archbifhop	21 0 0	o Sired	Archbifhop	21 0 0	o 7 Knights	4	22 6 1/2	See History	14	See History	135	3 b 2	
Fleugelfam	Fingelome	Eaftrye	Archbifhop	2 0 0	o Sired	Archbifhop	1 10 0	o Folter	6	1 1/2	See History	6	See History	135	4 b 1	
*Forevic	Forwec	a Berough	See History	7 0 0	o Sired	Archbifhop	11 0 0	o Anfort	13 5	1 5	See History	14	6 Ac. Mead.	20	4 a 2	
Forningham	Forningham	Axtane	Archbifhop	7 15 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	8 15 0	o 3 Knights	3	6 1/4	2 Mills	16	100 Sheep	15	6 a 2	
Ferningeham	See History	Axtane	Bp. Rochetter	8 0 0	o Sired	Bp. Rochetter	25 10 0	o Demefne	40 28	10 10 9	Minifters, 1 Mill	42	40 Ac. Mead.	5	5 b 2	
+Frandederie	Frindbury	Shammel	Edward	1 0 0	o Lewin	Earl Bifhop	1 0 0	o 2 Knights	5	1 3	See History	11	2 1/2 Acres	2	7 b 2	
+Fredencstede	Grindthead	Eyborne	See History	22 0 0	o Demefne	Archbifhop	32 0 0	o Demefne	29 60	4 19 4	Mills, 100 s.	48	35 Ac. Mead.	30	5 a 1	
*Grenviz	Greenwich	Sutton Lath	Ditto	2 0 0	o Demefne	Archbifhop	3 0 0	o Odo	6	1 2 1/2	1 Mill	10	21 Ac. Mead.	20	8 a 2	
Gara	Ickham	Downhamford	Archbifhop	15 0 0	o Demefne	Archbifhop	25 19 0	o Demefne	42 16	6 15 1	1 Mill, 3 Fisheries	40	14 Ac. Mead.	20	3 b 1	
+Gecham	See History	Wye	Archbifhop	1 0 0	o Elic, Preb.	St. Martin's	0 10 0	o Ulic	2 6	1 1/2	Part in Cornely	6	See History	7	5 a 2	
Gellingham	Gillingham	Chatham	Archbifhop	4 0 0	o Edwin	Earl Bifhop	4 0 0	o Fitz-hubert	5	1 2 1/2	See History	8	See History	11	8 a 2	
+Gellingham	Chatham	Chatham	Edward	12 0 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	9 10 0	o 2 Tenants	26 1	3 2	See History	60	12 Ac. Mead.	40	5 a 1	
Geting	See Eaftrye	Befbrough	Archbifhop	12 0 0	o Demefne	Archbifhop	30 0 0	o Demefne	60 8	8 24 1	1 Mill	12	10 Ac. Mead.	40	4 a 2	
Gocifone	Gufon	Befbrough	St. Martin's	10 0 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	11 0 0	o Fitz-ivo	4	8 2 1/2	1 a Port	6	See History	10	7 b 1	
+Godetelle	Goodnefton	Boughton	Edward	8 0 0	o 1 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	12 0 0	o Bp. Lifieux	24 5	2 6 4	Mills	20	62 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 2	
Gollefberge	Woodnef-borough	Eaftrye	Edward	12 0 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	9 10 0	o 2 Tenants	26 1	3 2	See History	60	12 Ac. Mead.	40	5 a 1	
Gomerham	Godmertham	Fefbrough	Archbifhop	12 0 0	o Demefne	Archbifhop	30 0 0	o Demefne	60 8	8 24 1	1 Mill	12	10 Ac. Mead.	40	4 a 2	
Gravenel	Graveney	Boughton	Archbifhop	5 0 0	o Demefne	Archbifhop	6 0 0	o a Knight	8 10 1	3 15	Min. 4 Salt-pans	10	10 Ac. Mead.	40	5 a 1	
+Gravefham	Gravefend	Tollington	Edward	10 0 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	11 0 0	o Fitz-ivo	4	8 2 1/2	1 a Port	6	See History	10	7 b 1	
+Grenviz	Greenwich	Greenwich	Edward	8 0 0	o 1 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	12 0 0	o Bp. Lifieux	24 5	2 6 4	Mills	20	62 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 2	
*Haiborne	Eyborne	Mylton lath	See History	1 0 0	o 1 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	12 0 0	o Bp. Lifieux	24 5	2 6 4	Mills	20	62 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 2	
*Hame	Ham	Lining Lath	Ditto	1 0 0	o 1 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	12 0 0	o Bp. Lifieux	24 5	2 6 4	Mills	20	62 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 2	
*Helmfree	Rokefley	Sutton Lath	Ditto	1 0 0	o 1 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	12 0 0	o Bp. Lifieux	24 5	2 6 4	Mills	20	62 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 2	
*Hen	Hen	Lining Lath	Ditto	1 0 0	o 1 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	12 0 0	o Bp. Lifieux	24 5	2 6 4	Mills	20	62 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 2	
*Hou	Hoo	Mylton Lath	Ditto	1 0 0	o 1 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	12 0 0	o Bp. Lifieux	24 5	2 6 4	Mills	20	62 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 2	
Hadone	Halley	Shammel	Edward	60 0 0	o Demefne	Earl Bifhop	113 0 0	o Demefne	97 61	50 47	6 Church. 12 Min.	188	32 Ac. Mead.	30	8 b 1	
Hadone	Halley	Shammel	Edward	2 10 0	o Siward	Earl Bifhop	3 0 0	o Arnulph	7 1	1 2	See History	6	6 Ac. Mead.	5	9 a 1	
Hagelei	Halley	Axtane	Edward	1 0 0	o Siward	Earl Bifhop	1 0 0	o Odo	14 3	5	A Mill of 20 s.	1	12 Ac. Mead.	5	6 a 1	
Hagelei	Halley	Axtane	Edward	0 5 0	o Uret, Free.	Earl Bifhop	15 0 0	o Hugh Port	14 3	5	No Client	1	20 Acres	5	6 a 1	
+Haintone	Hunton	Tollington	Edward	1 0 0	o Uli, Priest	H. Montfort	1 0 0	o Demefne	1 4 1	1	Minifters	4	3 Ac. Mead.	5	13 a 1	
Hallings	Halling	Tollington	Edward	7 0 0	o Demefne	Bp. Rochetter	16 0 0	o Demefne	15 9	6 2 1/2	See History	23	30 Ac. Mead.	5	5 b 2	
Moety	See History	See History	Bp. Rochetter	30 0 0	o Alred	Fitz-gilbert	20 0 0	o Demefne	16 12	2	8 15 Min. 2 Mill 4 Fi.	32	5 Ac. Mead.	150	14 a 2	
+Hallings	Halling	Eaftrye	Edward	2 10 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	3 0 0	o Fitz-leard	1 2	1	12 Followers	4	See History	150	11 b 1	
Hama	Ham	Eaftrye	Edward	30 0 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	3 0 0	o Fitz-leard	1 2	1	12 Followers	4	See History	150	11 b 1	
Hameftede	Hougham	Beufbro'	Edward	2 10 0	o 3 Thanes	Earl Bifhop	3 0 0	o R. Valbadon	1	1	Charter Land	4	See History	150	11 b 2	

Various Names of Places in Domesday.	Prefumed modern corresponding Names.	In what Hundred or Tith.	Proprietors under the Con-cession, holding in chief.	Value at that Period, in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.	Their Sub-tenants.	Proprietors under the Con-cession.	Value at that Period:	Sub-tenants.	Villains.	Borderers or Cottagers.	Sowings.	Ploughs.	Occurring Observations.	Oxen or Cattle.	Agricultural Remarks.	Hogs, or their Pannage.	Folio in Domesday.
†Ledeſtone	Laddſdown	Toltingtrow	Edward	6 0 0	o Earl Lewin	Earl Biſhop	8 0 0	o Fitz-tyrrel	18 4 ½	7 1	7 1	Minifter	20	3 ½ Ac. Mead.	20	3 ½ Ac. Mead.	7 b 1
Lee	Lee	Greenwich	Earl Godwin	3 0 0	o Lewin	Earl Biſhop	5 0 0	o Walter, of Dr.	11 2 ½	4 2	4 2	Retainers	10	5 Ac. Mead.	10	5 Ac. Mead.	6 b 2
†Leborne	Leyborne	Larkfield		8 0 0	o Turgis	Earl Biſhop	8 0 0	o Fitz-hubert	17 2 2	2 10	10	Min. 1 Mill	50	12 Ac. Mead.	50	12 Ac. Mead.	7 a 1
†Lunbridge	Moity	Eyehorne	St. Auſin's	28 0 0	o	and Conquer.	1 4 2	o Abbot	40 7	18	18	Robert Latin	72	2 Mills, 3 Ac.	40	2 Mills, 3 Ac.	12 a 1
†Lerham	Lenham	Calehill	Archbiſhop	8 0 0	o	Archbiſhop	12 0 0	o Geoffey	15 2 2	6 3	6 3	Retainers	20	1 Mill, 6 Ac.	10	1 Mill, 6 Ac.	4 b 1
†Levalant	Levaland	Feverſham	Archbiſhop	1 10 0	o	Archbiſhop	1 0 0	o Richard Knt.	2 1 2	2 1	2 1		6		5		4 a 2
†Leveham	Lewitham	Greenwich	Edward	16 0 0	o	Abbot of Ghent	30 0 0	o Abbot	50 9	19	19	Toll of Ports, 40s. 11 Mills, 8l. 12s.	56	30 Ac. Mead.	5 0	30 Ac. Mead.	12 b 2
†Leucherge		Beſbrough	Edward		o	Lewin	0 5 0	o Anſrid	1 1 1	1 1	1 1		6				11 a 1
†Limes	Limpue	Byrcholt	Archbiſhop	12 0 0	o	Demefne	27 0 0	o Seven Prieſts	1 18 4	2 18	2 18	Part of Aldington	236	30 Ac. Mead.	100	30 Ac. Mead.	4 a 1
†Leminges	Liming	Loningborough	Archbiſhop	24 0 0	o	Demefne	100 0 0	o Demefne	101 16 7	9 10	9 10	Min. Mill, Fiſh.	11	40 Ac. Mead.	11	40 Ac. Mead.	4 a 1
†Leminges	Liming	Loningborough	Archbiſhop		o		11 0 0	o His Knights	20 16 1	1 1	1 1	Minifter, a Mill	40		4		12 a 1
†Lilborne	Little Bourne	Dunhamford	St. Auſin's	25 0 0	o		32 0 0	o The Abbot	35 14 7	9 14	9 14	Park, value 60s.	36		4		
†Litelai	See Loines	Litelai	Edward	2 0 0	o	Godwin and Edwin	3 4 6	Fitz tyrrel	4 4 ½	3 4 ½	3 4 ½	2 Retainers, 2 Mills	8	2 Ac. Mead.	5	2 Ac. Mead.	8 b 2
†Litelbrotham	Wrotham	Maidſtone	Archbiſhop	5 0 0	o	Demefne	8 8 0	o Demefne	19 5 ½	9 5 ½	9 5 ½	2 Mills	30	11 Ac. Mead.	15	11 Ac. Mead.	5 a 1
†Litelcert	Little Chart	Calehill	Archbiſhop		o		2 0 0	o William of Edeſham	4 1 1	4 1 1	4 1 1		4	10 Ac. Mead.	20	10 Ac. Mead.	5 a 1
†Litelcert	Little Chart	Calchill	Archbiſhop	20 0 0	o	Azor	40 0 0	o Robert Latin	60 3 ¼	16 3 ¼	16 3 ¼	Fiſheries	60	30 Ac. Mead.	20	30 Ac. Mead.	6 b 1
Loines	Lefnes	Lefnes	Edward	3 0 0	o	Brixi Cilt	5 0 0	o Geoff. of Roſs	4 2 1	3 7	3 7	Retainers	12	6 Acres	20	6 Acres	6 a 1
Loilingſtone	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Bruning	3 10 0	o Malger	3 6 1	2 6 1	2 6 1	William, value 10s	6	5 Acres	5	5 Acres	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0	o Offern Paſſ-foreire	3 1 1	2 1 1	2 1 1	William, a Wood, for a Preſent	6	5 Ac. Mead.	5	5 Ac. Mead.	6 a 2
Loilingſton	Lullingſtone	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0	o	Siward, Scot.	3 17 0										

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†Meletune	Mylton	Toltingtrow	Earl Lewin	3 0 0	Ulward Wit	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	o Fitz-tyrrel	21	2 1 1	3 1	3 1	1 Mill, a Port, 3 Ret.	10	Tunbridge ss	7 b 1	
†Melctun	Mylton	Shammel	Edward	0 10 0		Earl Bishop	1 10 0	o Hcto	25	5 1	1	1	Ministers	4	1 Ac. Mead.	9 a 1	
†Mepham	Meopham	Toltingtrow	Archbishop	15 10 0		Archbishop	26 0 0	o Demefne	25	7 1	17	29	17 Ministers	116	10 Ac. Mead.	4 b 2	
†Tunbridge	Marey	Toltingtrow				Fitz-gilbert	0 18 0	o Demefne	5	6 4 1	1 1	1	1 Retainer	12	2 Ac. Mead.	4 b 2	
†Mellingetes	Malling	Larkfield	Bp. Rochefter	2 0 0		Bp. Rochefter	4 0 0	o Demefne	39	9 7	19	2	2 Mills, 2 Salt-pans	48	13 Ac. Mead.	5 b 1	
†Merfham	Marham	Longbridge	Archbishop	10 0 0		Archbishop	20 0 0	o Demefne	5	9 1	2		See Hiftery	6	10 Ac. Mead.	2 a 2	
†Merletham	Merham	Longbridge	R. Romney	3 0 0	Alnod Cilt	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	o Alred	10	7 4	8 4	16	6 Mills, Toll 40s.	500	Guards, curv	11 b 1	
†Midelea	Medley	Lampport	Earl Bishop	200 0 0	Godric	William	200 0 0	o Haimo, Vifc.	89	21	38	25	1 Mill, Fith, Salt-p.	100	Guards, curv	2 b 2	
†Mideltune.	Mylton	Thanet	Archbishop	20 0 0	o Sward, Vifc.	Archbishop	46 0 0	o Demefne	8	2 1	5		See Hiftery	20	10	12 b 1	
††Monocfune	Monkton	Cornilo	St. Aulfins	22 0 0		St. Aulfins	20 0 0	o Demefne	8	2			Monks, a Mill, &c.		Gavel Ten.	12 b 1	
†Mundingelam	Mongeham	Cornilo	St. Aulfins	10 0 0		St. Aulfins	10 0 0	o Wadard	14		3	6	14 Min. 2 Mills, Fith.	24	7 Ac. Mead.	8 b 1	
†Mundingham	Mongeham	Liming Lath	See Hiftery	8 0 0	o Norman	Earl Bishop	8 5 0	o Haimo, Vifc.	14		3	6	14 Min. 2 Mills, Fith.	12	See Hiftery	13 b 2	
†Neucece	Newchurch	Twylford	Edward	12 0 0	o Edric	H. Montfort	12 0 0	o Demefne	21	1	3	5	3 Mills	15		11 b 1	
†Netefede	Nettlestead	Beudrough	Edward	3 0 0		Earl Bishop	3 0 0	o H. Montfort	25	4	1	5	See Hiftery	40	12 Ac. Mead.	4 a 1	
†Nevington	Newington	Beudrough	Archbishop	5 0 0	o Demefne	Archbishop	18 0 0	o Demefne	10	48	7	5	Ditto	30	See Hiftery	14 b 1	
†Newendene	Newendene	Selbrittenuden	Queen Eddiva	40 0 0	o Sward	Albert, Chan.	34 0 0	o Several	8	3	1	1	1 Retainer	14	See Hiftery	14 a 1	
†Newetone	Newchurch	Mylton	Edward	3 0 0	o 6 Yeomen	H. Montfort	4 15 0	o Harold	8	3	1	1	No Hall	15		13 a 2	
†Neucece	Newchurch	Newchurch	Edward	8 0 0	o Azor	H. Montfort	9 0 0	o Canons	3	9			See Hiftery	12	24 Ac. Mead.	2 a 2	
†Nordeude	Norwood	Canterbury	St. Martin's	17 0 0	o Canons	Archbishop	17 0 0	o Demefne	7	26	1	1	3 Mills, See Canter.	30	20 Ac. Mead.	5 a 1	
†Nordeude	Norwood	Canterbury	Archbishop	10 0 0	o Demefne	Archbishop	39 0 0	o Demefne	36	11	12	7	Min. a Fishery	48	20 Ac. Mead.	3 a 2	
†Norflut	Northfleet	Toltingtrow	Archbishop	80 0 0		St. Aulfins	76 0 0	o Demefne	79	49	30	42	See Hiftery	216	40 Ac. Mead.	10	
†Norborne	Norbourne	Cornilo	St. Aulfins	1 0 0	o Turgod	Earl Bishop	1 10 0	o Demefne	92	40	13	61		4	10 Ac. Mead.	12 b 1	
†Nordeflinge	Nor-eafcing	Feverham	Edward	24 5 0	o Demefne	Archbishop	50 13 2	o Demefne	29	3	5	7	Salt-pans	104	10 Ac. Mead.	50	
†Nortone	Norton	Rochefter	Archbishop	8 0 0		Archbishop	14 6 6	o Vital	18	6	4	8	3 Mills, 2 Fisheries	22	12 Ac. &c.	3 b 1	
†Nortone	Norton	Rochefter	Archbishop	30 0 0	o Sward	Earl Bishop	12 0 0	o Hugh Port	42	7	4	32	10 Retain. a Mill	40	16 Ac. Mead.	10 a 1	
†Nortone	Norton	Sutton Lath	Edward	30 0 0	o Earl Godwin	Earl Euface	40 0 0	o Demefne	11		1	1	1 Retainer	120	10 Ac. Mead.	100	
†Oftreham	Wetterham	Lining Lath	See Hiftery	2 10 0	o Alred bold	H. Montfort	4 0 0	o Hervey	6	1	1	1	1 Retainer	12	10 Ac. Mead.	Pan.	
†Oxnai	Oxney	Stret	Edward	2 0 0	o Godric	Earl Bishop	1 10 0	o Hugh Port	6	1	1	1	1 Retainer	6	4 Ac. Mead.	10	
†Oftreham	Offham	Larkfield	Edward	5 0 0	o Uric	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	o Anfil	6	2	1	2	1 Mill, 4 Retain.	16	7 Ac. Mead.	7 a 2	
†Ofham	Offham	Larkfield	Alnod Cilt	30 0 0		Earl Bishop	40 0 0	o Demefne	42	7	4	32	10 Retain. 1 Mill	68	16 Ac. Mead.	100	
†Oftreham	Wetterham	Wetterham	Edward	30 0 0	o Earl Godwin	Earl Euface	12 0 0	o Demefne	18	16	9	20	6 Min. a Fishery	20	60 Ac. Mead.	20	
†Oldeham	Woldham	Larkfield	Bp. Rochefter	8 0 0		Bp. Rochefter	11 0 0	o Demefne	23	8	2	9	1 Mill	36	8 Ac. Mead.	80	
†Olecumbe	Combe	Axane	Archbishop	10 0 0	o Alfer	Archbishop	5 0 0	o Earl of Eu	10	10	2	1	1 Mill, 2 Fish. Salt-p.	10	10 Ac. Mead.	5	
†Ore	Ore	Feverham	Edward	4 0 0	o Turgis	Earl Bishop	1 0 0	o Fitz-hubert	2	1	1	1	1 Villains farm it	4	10 Ac. Mead.	6	
†Ore	Ore	Feverham	Edward	15 0 0	o Lewin bold	Earl Bishop	1 0 0	o Demefne	46	25	3	25	2 Mills. See Hif.	80	10 Ac. Mead.	50	
†Orpington	Orpington	Rokeley	Archbishop	3 0 0		Archbishop	28 0 0	o Demefne	15	9	1	5		12	13 Ac. Mead.	6	
††Orlavestone	Orlavestone	Ham	Edward	20 0 0	o 11 Freeman	H. Montfort	5 0 0	o William	30	17	9	14	1 Mill, a Fishery	80	10 Ac. Mead.	13 b 1	
††Opringes	Opringe	Feverham	Edward	3 0 0		Earl Bishop	20 0 0	o Fitz-herbert	9	3	1	1	1 Mill, a Fishery	8	3 Ac. Mead.	8 a 2	
†Oteham	Otham	Eyehorne	Edward	3 0 0		Earl Bishop	4 0 0	o Geoff. of Rofc	9	3	1	1	2 Min. 1 Mill	6	3 Ac. Mead.	8	

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Otefort	Otefort	Axtane	Archibishop	60 0 0	Demefne	Archibishop	60 0 0	Demefne	101 18	8	518	Retain. 6 Mills	168	50 Ac. Mead.	150	3 a 1		
Otefort	Otefort	Axtane	Archibishop	22 0 0	Demefne	Archibishop	22 0 0	3 Thanes and Fitz-gilbert	16 11	1 1/2	7	2 Mills, 5 Retain.	24	28 Ac. Mead.	30	3 a 1		
Otrinberge	Watningbury	Twyford	Edward	4 0 0	Godil	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	H. Braibow	5	4	2	3 Retain. 1 Mill	12	3 Ac. Mead.	2	8 b 2		
Otringberge	Watningbury	Twyford	Edward	2 0 0	Levea	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	Fitz-tyrrel	6	8	3	2 Mills, a Fishery	16	2 Ac. Mead.	2	8 b 2		
Otringdene	Otreden	Evelorne	Edward	0 10 0	Alward	Earl Bishop	1 10 0	Fitz hurbert	2	4	1 1/2	2 Retainers	6	1 Ac. Mead.	5	3 a 1		
*Prestetune	Petham	Borough Lath	See History															
†Paletfrei	Paſſer Court	Oxney	Edward	2 0 0	Edwy, Prief	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	Oſbern	9	2	2	2 Min. 5 Fisheries	6	10 Ac. Mead.	10	10 b 1		
†Pecheham	Peckham	Litefield	Archibishop	12 0 0	Demefne	Archibishop	8 0 0	Demefne	16 14	6	6 1/2	10 Min. 1 Mill	26	6 Ac. Mead.	10	4 b 2		
†Pecheham	Peckham	Litefield	Edward	12 0 0	Ar. Bp & Knt.	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	Fitz-gilbert	27	2 1/2	7	Free Land	20		10	4 b 2		
Tunbridge	Molety		Edward	12 0 0	Corbin	Earl Bishop	12 0 0	Corbin	12	8	2	6 5 Retainers, Con- querour 4 Villains	20	3 Ac. Mead.	10	7 b 1		
†Pecheham	Peckham	Litefield	Edward	5 0 0	6 Thanes	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	Hugh Port	6 14	2	3 1/2		10		10 b 2			
†Pefinges et Piam	Pincham	Bedbrough	Edward	8 0 0	Sbern	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	Earl Bifhop	7	7	1	9 Min. 1 Mill, held of the Barony	16	Montfo. ſub- ten. 20 Ac.	60	10 b 2		
†Pivingtone	Pevington	Calehill	Edward	1 0 0	Godric	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Hugh Port	1	4	1 1/2	2 Miniſters	7	5 Ac. Mead.		7 a 2		
†Pelleforde	Badlefworth	Larkfield	Edward	0 6 0	Godric	Earl Bishop	0 15 0	Fitz-hubert	6	2	1	1 1/2 Half a Fiſhery	2	1 Ac. Paſture	6	8 b 1		
†Pinpa	Pembury	Twyford	Edward	0 16 0	Alfred	Earl Bishop	0 16 0	Malger	6	1	1		7	4 Ac. Mead.		6 a 2		
†Pinnedene	Pinnenden	Fevertham	Edward	0 16 0	Ulw	Earl Bishop	1 4 0	Anſrid	1	1			7	6 Ac. Mead.		10 a 1		
†Perie	Perry Street	Fevertham	Edward	1 4 0	Ulw	Earl Bishop	1 4 0	Anſrid	3	3		1 A Houſe in Canter.	4			10 a 1		
†Piteham	Petham	Petham	Archibishop	17 6 3		Archibishop	20 0 0	Demefne	32 21	7	22	2 Miniſters	80	13 Ac. Mead.	20	3 b 1		
†Piteham	Petham	Bedbrough	Archibishop	1 0 0		Archibishop	9 0 0	Godf. & Nigel	4	8 1/2	7	Monk's Portion 8s.	22	25 Ac. Mead.		3 b 1		
†Platenout	Pluckley	Calehill	Edward	12 0 0	Bixit Cilt	Archibishop	20 0 0	Abt. & Crook.	16	7	1 1/2	8 Retainers	44	12 1/2 Ac. Mea.	140	12 b 1		
†Pluchlei	Plumftead	Litelai	Edward	10 0 0		Archibishop	12 0 0	Abbot	17	3	2 1/2		20		5	6 b 1		
†Plumefede	Plumftead	Litelai	Edward	10 0 0		Archibishop	14 8	Abbot	17	6	2 1/2		24		5	12 a 1		
†Poltone	Polton	Bedbrough	Edward	2 0 0	Lewin	St. Aſtin's	1 10 0	Herfrid	3	1	2		40	45 Ac. Mead.	40	13 b 2		
††Poſtinges	Polton	Hen	Edward	10 0 0	Sbern	H. Montfort	14 0 0	Roger	17	11	3	10 3 Mills	8		5	12 a 2		
††Poſfelle	Popehall	Eaſtrye Lath	Edward	3 0 0	2 Freemen	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	Obern	1	4	1 1/2	1 Knight	24	2 Ac. Mead.	5	9 b 2		
††Prestetone	Preston	Fevertham	Archibishop	10 0 0		Archibishop	15 0 0	Demefne	13 14	1	5	1 Min. 1 Mill, a Fiſhery of Eels	40			5	5 a 1	
††Prestetone	Preston	Fevertham	Archibishop	10 0 0		Archibishop	19 0 0	Abbot	25 34	5	13	13 Vital, a Sub-tenant	40			12 b 1		
*Roveceſtre	Rocheſter	Aylesford Lath	St. Aſtin's	3 0 0	Abbot	St. Aſtin's	4 0 0	The Abbot	2 12	3	1	Anſred, Sub-ten. Part of a Mill	4	11 Ac. Mead.	10	12 a 2		
*Rowindene	Rowinden	Liming Lath	Ditto	3 0 0	Siward	Earl Bishop	4 10 0	Fitz-hubert	6 5	1	4	5 Retainers	10	A Dingle to Tunbr. Mol.		6 a 1		
Rapentone	Ripton	Calehill	St. Aſtin's	3 0 0	Siward	Earl Bishop	4 10 0	Fitz-hubert	6 5	1	4	5 Retainers	10	A Dingle to Tunbr. Mol.		6 a 1		
Redlege	Ridley	Axtane	Edward	3 0 0		Earl Bishop	4 10 0	Fitz-hubert	6 5	1	4	5 Retainers	10	A Dingle to Tunbr. Mol.		6 a 1		

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† Riele	Ryarth	Larkfield	Edward	8 0 0	o Alric	Earl Bishop	6 0 0	o Hugh Port	10	2 2 1	5	10 Miniftr. 1 Mill	169	Ac. Mead.	5	7 a 2
† Ripa & Brandet	Ripple	Befbrough	St. Martin's	1 0 0	6 Frank-almo.	St. Martin's	1 0 0	6 Frank-almo.	4	7	4	Of the Barony 1 Mill	12			2 a 2
Ringefone	Rowling	Eafyre	Edward	8 0 0	o Edward	Earl Bishop	13 0 0	o Herbert	10	10	1 1	1 Mill	12		3	11 a 1
Rochlei	Rokeley	Helmftre, now Rokeley	Edward	4 0 0	o Edward	Earl Bishop	4 0 0	o Malger	10	10	1 2	1 Mill	12			6 b 1
Rotinge	Roching	Calehill	St. Aulf's	14 0 0	o o	St. Aulf's	0 15 0	o Abbot	90	25	8	1 Mill, additional Rent 7l. 7s.	4	1 Fifth. 5 Salt-pans, 33 Ac.	20	12 a 2
† Roculf	Rochefter	Rochefter	Archbishop			Archbishop	35 0 0	o Demefne	3	1	27					3 b 1
† Roveftre	Rochefter	See Hifory	See Hifory													
Romenel	Romey	Lanport	Edward	2 0 0	o Ulwi	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	o Richard	2	1	1		4			10 b 1
Rongofone	Rodmerham	Feverham	See Hifory													
Sudtone-left	Sutton Lath	See Hifory	See Hifory													
* Sm. Marden	Marden	Liming Lath	Ditto													
* Sanwice	Sandwich	Esfyre Lath	Ditto													
* Selebrift	Selbritten	Liming Lath	Ditto													
* Stretes	Stret	Liming Lath	Ditto													
† Salteode	Saltwood	Hen	Archbishop	16 0 0	o o	Archbishop	29 6 4	o H. Montfort	33	12	7	22 Minifters, 9 Mills	44	33 Ac. Mead.	80	4 b 1
Sancta	St. Margaret's	Befbrough	St. Martin's	21 10 0	o 7 Prebends	St. Martin's	24 9 2	7 Prebends	12	31	6	5 Mills, 7 Burgeffes See Hifory A Ruffic 8l.	36	100 Acres		1 b 1
Sandus	St. Martin's	Byrcholt	Archbishop	11 0 0	o Demefne	Archbishop	11 0 0	o Demefne	3	39	1 1	5 Mills, 7 Burgeffes Ralph, a Sub-ten.	16	See Hifory		2 a 2
Martinus	Sandwich	Sandwich	See Hifory													4 a 1
Sanwice	See Childreham	Therham	Archbishop	1 10 0	o	Archbishop	5 0 0	o Geoff. Purve.	2	1	1	14 Retainers	4			4 b 1
Scape	Sittingbourn	Eyhorne	Earl Godwin	1 0 0	o Lewin	Earl Bishop	1 0 0	o Fitz-herbert	1	1	1	15 Ret. & Land free 1 Mill	2	1 1		7 b 2
Schilriceham	Sedlinges	Stret	Edward	8 0 0	o Siward	H. Montfort	7 0 0	o Hervey	8	25	1	1 1	20	36 Ac. Mead.	6	13 b 2
Sefeburn	Selling	Eafyre	Edward	4 0 0	o Ulwin	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	o Cowille	4	3	1		6			11 b 2
Sedlinges	Selling	Eafyre	Edward	3 0 0	o Lewin	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	o Fitz-letard	1	1	1					9 b 2
Selinge	Selling	Stret	Edward	3 0 0	o Siward	H. Montfort	4 0 0	o Demefne	30	1	4	2 1 Retainer	6			13 b 1
Siborne	Stelling	Bolton	St. Aulf's	15 0 0	o	St. Aulf's	13 0 0	o Abbot	1	1	1	10 No Hall	30			12 a 1
† Selinges.	Chevening	Rokeley	Archbishop	8 0 0	o Bonde	Archbishop	8 0 0	o Fitz-herbert	20	1	1	49 Minifters	12	6 Ac. Mead.	8	7 a 1
† Sentlinges	Sewington	Longbridge	Edward	1 10 0	o Brixi the bold	H. Montfort	1 10 0	o Maigno	1	6	1	1 A Priest, a Mill	4	8 Ac. Mead.		13 a 1
† Seivtone	Sewington	Sevton	See Hifory	0 2 6	A Ycman	H. Montfort	0 3 0	o								14 a 1
† Sealfre	Sealfre	Canterbury	St. Aulf's	8 0 0	o 5 Prebends	St. Aulf's	8 0 0	o Abbot	11	6	2	4	12			12 b 1
† Shibertwalt	Shebbertwold	Befbrough	St. Aulf's	10 5 0	o 5 Prebends	St. Martin's	6 15 0	o Prebends	8	13	2	3	14	10 Ac. Mead.		1 b 2
† Sibertwalt	Shebbertwold	Befbrough	St. Martin's	2 0 0	o Lewin & Ulwin, as Peers	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	o Vital	6	1	1	6 Retain. 1 Mill	6	30 Ac. Pat.	7 a 1	7 a 1
Sifetope	Larkfield	Witenflaple	Edward	1 1 0	o Edw. Snoch	Earl Bishop	1 10 0	o Vital	8	1	1		6			10 a 1
Soaneclive	Swale Cliff	Witenflaple	Edward	0 10 0	o Ulf	Earl Bishop	1 0 0	o Vital	4				2			10 a 1

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†Tivedell	Tudely	Watlington	Edward	£. s. d. 0 15 0	Eddeva	Earl Bishop	£. s. d. 0 15 0	Fitz-gilbert			1	1	4 Retainers, 2	4		2	7 b 2
Totentune	Diton	Larkfield	Edward	1 10 0	Alnod Cilt	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Robert Latin	3	9	1 1/2	1 1/2	Pretended to Wm. from Earl Bishop	6	4 Retainers, 2	2	7 a 2
Totentune	Diton	Larkfield	Edward	0 10 0	Earl Godwin	William	0 10 0		10		4	1 1/2	1 Minister.	10	2 Ac. Mead.	10	7 a 2
†Toteclive	Tretelcliff	Larkfield	Bp. Rochester	3 0 0		Bp. Rochester	7 0 0	Demefne	24	5	3	7	5 Min. 3 Houses in Canterbury	28	2 Ac. Mead.	20	5 b 1
†Trevelai	Throwley	Feverham	Edward	7 0 0	Alnod Cilt	Earl Bishop	8 0 0	Herfrid	9	3	3	3	9 Retainers	10	2 Ac. Mead.	10	10 a 2
Tunefelle	Tunfall	Mylton	Edward	7 0 0	Seward	Earl Bishop	8 0 0	Hugh Port						10	Salt-pan	10	9 a 2
•Wiward-left	Wye-ward	See Histry															
•Wachelftan	Watlfon	Aylesford Lath	See Histry														
•Werde	Worth	Limington Lath	Ditto														
•Wi, a tmanour	Wingham	Wye Lath	Ditto	10 0 0		Haimo, Vife	14 0 0	Demefne	16	15	2	10	7 Min. 1 Mill	32	20 Ac. Mead.	30	14 a 2
•Witeneftaple	Wingham	Bartyc Lath	Ditto														
Walwalefre	Walterfare	Eaftrye	Edward	7 10 0	Ulward	Earl Bishop	7 0 0	Croekthorn	13		2	4		12			11 b 1
Warwintone	Wanderton	Downhamfort	Edward	4 0 0	Edric	St. Aulfins	4 0 0	Abbot	3	1	1	1		4			12 a 1
Wanchberge	Glafenbury	Smarden	Edward	0 7 6	Tochi	Earl Bishop	0 10 0	Turfin	2								11 b 1
Welle	Well	Calehill	Archbishop	17 11 4		Archbishop	24 0 0	Demefne	81	5	12	16	1 Mill, 8 Retainers	48	20 Ac. Mead.	80	5 a 2
Warehorne	Warehorne	Hame	Archbishop	1 0 0		Archbishop	40 0 0	Demefne	6	3	1	2		6	12 Ac. Mead.	6	5 a 2
Wetfelve	Westtwale	Mylton	Edward	4 0 0	Queen Eddiva	Earl Bishop	3 0 0	Fitz-robert	10	1	1	3	1 Mill, 5 Retain.	10	1 Ac. Mead.	15	8 a 1
Wefclive	Wefcliffe	Beufbrough	Edward	8 0 0	Edric	Earl Bishop	8 0 0	Hugh Port	17		2	3	2 Mills, belonging to H. Montfort	10			11 a 1
†Wi	Wye	Wye	Battle Abbey	85 6 8		Battle Abbey	125 0 0	Abbot	114	22	7	26	7 Min. 4 Mills	104	13 Ac. Mead.	300	11 b 2
†Wirentone	Warden	Feverham	Edward	2 0 0		St. Aulfins	4 0 0	Abbot	9		1	2		6	2 Ac. Mead.	10	12 a 2
†Wichelham	Wickham	Rokeley	Edward	8 0 0	Godr. Fitz-c.	Earl Bishop	13 0 0	Fitz-hubert	24		1	6	1 Mill, 13 Min.	16	2 Ac. Mead.	10	6 b 1
†Wicheham	Wickham	Downhamfort	Edward	25 0 0	Alred	Earl Bishop	30 0 0	Demefne	36	32	2	11	A Prieft, paying 40s. per an. a Park, 2 Mills, a Salt-pan	44	300 sheep, 31 Horses, 32 Ac. Ploughs, 5 Vil.	80	9 a 2
Wingeham	Wingeham	Wingeham	Archbishop	77 0 0		Archbishop	100 0 0	Demefne	85	20	40	65	8 Retain. 2 Mills, holding 6 fowlings, 3 Houses in Can-terbury, 3 Ret.	140	Ruffies, &c. See Histry	5	3 b 2
Wincheftmere	Winmill-Creek	Feverham	Edward	5 0 0	Ulwi	Earl Bishop	2 0 0	Fitz-herbert	3	1	1	1		4	4 Ac. Mead.	5	8 a 2
Witenemers	Greenwich	Greenwich	Edward	5 0 0	Anfchil	Earl Bishop	5 0 0	Fitz-tyrard	11	2	1	4		12	4 Ac. Mead.	15	6 b 2
Places omitted.																	
Aia	a Hall	Stret	Edward	1 0 0	a Sockman	H. Montfort	1 5 0	Nigel, Phyfi.	6	1	1	1	2 Retainers	2	5 Ac. Mead.		13 b 2
Bevesfel	Beawfield	Cornilo	St. Aulfins	12 0 0	Ulmod	St. Aulfins	6 0 0	Oideld	10	1	1	1	2 Norborne Manour	4			12 b 1
†Etraites	Stret	Stret	Edward	12 0 0		Earl Bishop	35 0 0	Robert Latin	33	4	16	13	15 Retain. 6 Fifth.	32	20 Ac. Mead.		8 b 1
Ceteham	Chatham	Chatham	Edward	0 10 0	Godwin	H. Montfort	8 0 0	Mandeville	12	27	2	9	1 Mill, 2 Sub-ten.	24	30 Ac. Mead.		13 b 1

It cannot be supposed that Tables on such construction can give the exact population of the county of Kent, since many persons are mentioned in the Autograph of Domesday, though their appropriate residence is not specified. For precise accuracy on this subject, we must refer the reader to the Tables of Hundreds, inserted in the body of our History, where the inhabitants are computed with the greatest certainty.

THE
HISTORY OF SOUTH BRITAIN;

FROM
Authentic Documents.

CHAP. I.

*The Topographical, Civil, and Political History of the County
of Chenth, Chent, or Kent, from the Æra of Edward the
Confessor, 1065, to the Reign of Edward the First, 1272,
a Period of 207 Years.*

IN the kingdom of Great-Britain there are two grand divisions, South and North Britain; a second separation into the nations of England, Scotland, and Wales; and a distinctive subdivision of each into particular districts, or counties. To ascertain the precise period, when this arrangement was adopted, is foreign to our purpose; but we have certain proofs, that little alteration has taken place in the demarcation of their boundaries^a, from the reign of Edward the Confessor to the

CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

^a To avoid cavil, we just note that Rutland was partly included in Nottinghamshire (Hæc duo Wapentac adjacent Vicecomitatui Snotingeham ad Geltum Regis. Domesday. 293. b. 1.) and Lancashire, betwixt the Ribble and Mercy, (inter Ripam & Merfam) separated from the other part of the county, &c.

CHAP. I. present day. In each particular county there were still sub-
 1065— ordinate fections, as laths, rapes, wapentakes, baronies, ridings,
 1272. hundreds, or manors; but the distinction of parishes, or the
 regular payment of ^b tithes to a particular church, was certainly
 not generally established, when the autograph of Domesday
 was compiled.

That portion of the isle, which engages our immediate attention, is situated in its south-eastern extremity. It extends from fifty degrees fifty-three minutes, northern latitude, to fifty-one thirty minutes; comprehends the ^c focus from whence the English meridian is calculated, and extends one degree nineteen minutes and a half easterly, three minutes westerly from such centre; or, to speak in more intelligible language to an English reader, is sixty-five miles in length from its eastern to western extremities, and forty in breadth, from the isle of Grain to Romney.

The gently-swelling tide of the Thames bounds it on the north, the Downs and the Straits of Dover on the east, the extremity of the English Channel and Sussex on the south, and the counties of Sussex and Surrey border on its western line. The form of Kent is irregular, but it approximates nearest to a trapezium, or four-sided figure, whose eastern base is forty-one miles; whose northern shore sixty-three miles; whose intersecting side with Surrey, twenty-five miles; and whose length, from Basing to the extremity of Romney Marsh, is forty-three miles.

^b De flori antecessore Walterii de Aincourt dicunt (testes duarum scirarum,) quod sine alicujus licentia potuit sacer sibi æcclesiam in sua terra & in sua foca & suam decimam mittere quo vellet. Snotinghsire. Domes. 280. a. 2.

Tempore regis Edvardi erant præbendæ communes, modo sunt divisæ per singulos per episcopum baiocensem. Domes. p. 1. b. 1.

^c Royal Observatory, at Greenwich.

This

This county constitutes nearly one fortieth part of South CHAP. I.
 Britain, contains more than one thousand five hundred and ^{1065—}
 seventy-eight square-miles of English ^d statute measure, and ^{1272.}
 one million ten thousand five hundred and sixty-one acres, ex-
 clusive of such augmentation as must arise from inequality of
 surface. For farther particulars we refer the reader to an an-
 nexed map; with copious explanations; and shall proceed with
 the more immediate object of our pursuit, the existing state of
 Kent, as reported by the commissioners to the Norman prince,
 from the collected evidence of counties and hundreds.

To avoid the confusion that would arise from pursuing the
 unconnected entries in Domesday, or that inaccurate perspective
 of objects or manners, which the perambulation of a county
 presents; we must necessarily adopt some systematical arrange-
 ment, if we would comprehensively convey our presumed in-
 formation, or beneficially transmit the documents of antiquity.
 For such strong reasons, we shall endeavour to collect and con-
 centrate each scattered ray, that may possibly illumine an
 obscured medium, or enable the judicious and well directed eye
 to receive with accuracy and precision such image, as a mirror
 of considerable diameter may reflect from distant objects. On
 such principles, we shall survey the eastern hemisphere, its
 general horizon, primary planet, constellations, and stars of
 various magnitude; or in simple language, East Kent, with its
 prevailing laws, customs, and manners, its conspicuous city,
 boroughs, towns, villages, and hamlets. We shall afterwards
 contemplate on the western district, pursuing the same plan.

The county of Kent constituted a part of that division of
 England, which was controuled by the ^e West-Saxon laws.

^d Of 1760 yards, or 880 fathoms, equal to $937\frac{3}{4}$ French Toises.

^e Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Berks, Somerset, Gloucester, and Devon,
 were wholly, or partially, regulated by such laws.

CHAP. I. William had certainly ratified the ^f laws of the Confessor, before the Roll of Winton was compiled; and in the record of 1065—
1272. such ratification, the laws are divided into three grand classes, which prevailed in different parts of the realm, the Saxon, Mercian, and Danish Laws. As this county was undoubtedly regulated by the principles and customs established under the Saxon government, the best authority that can be resorted to, for the elucidation of disputable points, will be found in the records of those counties, governed by similar laws. To these then we may occasionally refer for information or illustration.

When the royal commissioners surveyed the eastern district of Kent, juries from each ^g lath, or division, were assembled, that the prevailing laws might be ascertained by their concurring testimony. The Norman nobles, that succeeded the Saxon princes, or barons, held their lands by the tenure of their predecessors, and were presumed to guarantee, to their tenants, the privileges and customs they had enjoyed, in the reign of the Confessor. On this account the ^h feudal lands of Alnod, and his peers, are particularly specified, the ⁱ observation of ancient usages frequently remarked, or a ^k deviation from them pointed out.

^f Vide Wilkins Leges Saxonicas, p. 202. sub titulo legum Edwardi per Willielmum confirmatarum.

^g Laths, from *gelaðian*, to assemble together.

Lambardes Perambulation of Kent, p. 26. 4to. 1596.

Has infra scriptas leges regis concordant homines de quatuor leſtis hoc eſt, *Borwar* leſt, et *Eſtre* leſt & *Linwar* leſt & *Wiwar* leſt. Domeſ. 1 a 2. Lathes of the Borough ward, (Canterbury) Eaſtrye ward, Liming ward, & Wi ward.

^h De terris ſupra nominatis Alnodi (Cild) & ſimilium ejus habet rex cuſtodiam.

Domeſday, 1 a 2.

ⁱ Omnes hæ Conſuetudines erant ibi, (Dovere) quando Willielmus rex in Angliam veniebat. Ibid. 1 a 1.

^k Nec domus fuit ibi tempore regis Edvardi. Ibid. 1 a 1.

In conformity to the same assumed principle, Odo earl of Kent, exercised princely authority, and divided the revenue of his boroughs, with the sovereign of the realm. He was not only the patron of powerful barons, the Montforts and Romneys, but the liberal ¹ donor of ample possessions to them. ^m Earls were his retainers, and bishops his dependants. With such ⁿ powers were Lewin and Godwin invested under the Saxon constitution, and inheriting their possessions, he exercised their prerogative.

The peers of Alnod (independent of three ecclesiastical ^o abbots) consisted only of seven nobles. An assembly of such ^p warlike chiefs possessed more than baronial jurisdiction, or the court of an hundred; were invested with the cognizance of all causes in the eastern division of Kent; and, when assembled on the heath of Pinneden, tumultuously decided the controversies of their subordinate chieftains. To such county meetings these powerful lords were ^q summoned, by their feudal chief, with their knightly train, and their non-attendance was punished by a heavy ^r fine.

¹ De his (Domibus in Dover) habet Robertus de Romenel duas, Radulfus de Curbespine tres, Willielmus filius Goisfridi tres, in quibus erat *Giballa* Burgensium, Hugo de Montfort unam cum multis aliis.

Domesday, 1 a 1.

^m Earl of Ow (or Eu) and Bishop of Lisieux; both in Normandy.

ⁿ All the lands in Kent are recorded to have been held from Edward the Confessor, Lewin and Godwin, earls, and Brixi and Alnod, Cilts, or, perhaps, presidents of the barons, *and from them alone.*

^o Of the Holy Trinity, St. Augustines, and St. Martins.

Domesday, 1 a 2.

^p *Invenerunt Custodiam Regis*—were his feudal vassals.

Domesday, 1 a 1.

^q *Si fuerint præmoniti ut eveniant ad Sciram, ibunt usque ad Pinnedennam, non longiùs.*

Domesday, 1 a 2.

^r *Si non venerint, de hâc foris-facturâ & de aliis omnibus rex 100 solidos habebit. Ibid.*

Such

CHAP. I.

1065—

1272.

Such an assembly was convened, when the commissioners of William visited this district, to ascertain the laws that prevailed, examine the title of the respective proprietors of land, enregister the value and quality of their possessions, assert the rights of the crown, and augment its revenue. At this period, the privileges, tenures, and services of different descriptions of men, were examined; and the claims of individuals admitted, proved, or controverted, by the impanelled evidence of the four ^a laths.

Throughout the whole eastern division of Kent, there were only eight persons, independant of ecclesiastics, whose lands paid not relief to the crown, on the demise of their occupiers. The ^b eight exempted persons, whose names are recorded, we decidedly state (in opposition to the authority of every English antiquary) to have been feudal tenants of the Confessor.

^a Concordant Homines de quatuor Lestis. Vid. supra.

^b Nomina eorum de quatuor Lestis, Borwar, Eestre, Linwart, et Wiwart non relevantium terram, similium Alnodo Cilt.

First occurring Name.

Words, probably designating the same Person.

Alnod, Cilt	{	Ulnod
	{	Unlot
	{	Alfi
Ciret de Cilleham	{	Siret, Osiert, Seward, Sewart * <i>Sot</i>
	{	Sired, Ofwart, Siward, Sewold, i. e. Sewart the Bold.
Esbern Biga	{	Sbern Biga
	{	Bernolt—Sbern the Bold.
Norman		
Godric de Burnes		Ordric
Godric Carlesone		
Turgis		
Azor		

* Seward, the celebrated earl of Northumberland, then included in Scotland, and one of the sheriffs of the county in the reign of Edward.

These

These men were Saxons, not Normans. They ceased to exist, CHAP. I. 1065—1272. or, at least, to occupy such estates; but the customs, that had obtained, were continued to their successors. By such military tenants was the king guarded six days at Canterbury, or Sandwich. They were ^u supplied with provisions at the expence of the monarch, or, in defect of maintenance for themselves, and their retainers, were exempted from ^x personal contributions, or the payment of ^y such penalties as had devolved to the crown, within the liberties of their jurisdiction. A circumstance still more remarkable, and contrary to the general opinion, is here also recorded, that the powers and ^x freedom of the occupants had been lately augmented; that at the æra this statement was compiled, fines only affected their persons, not property, and the inheritance was secured to the posterity of such nobles, without burthensome mulcts. Many authorities will be hereafter quoted, to prove that the system of military array had been established previous to the Norman monarchs, and the payments of different districts had been long ^z adjusted, if their proprietors were not summoned to discharge

^u Ibi habent de rege Cibus et Potum; si non habuerint, sine foris-facturâ recedunt. Domesday, 1 a 2.

^x Super istos habet rex foris-facturam de *Capitibus eorum tantum modò.*

Ibid. 1 a 2.

^y Pro Handfocam, Gribrige, Foristellum.

Ibid. 1 a 2.

^z In terrâ Sophis habet rex 12 denarios pro uno Inewardo, et de uno Jugo de Northburg 12 den. aut unum Inewardum, et de Dena 18 den. & de Gara unum Ineward. Hæ terræ jacent in Wi & homines de his terris ^{*} *custodiebant regem apud Cantuariam & apud Sanwice tres Dies, si rex illuc venisset.*

Domesday, 1 a 2.

De terris eorum habet relevamen, qui habent suam Sacam & Socam. Ibid.

^{*} This word is stated at full length, and, doubtless, refers to the days of the Confessor: it is frequently difficult to meet with an habet, or habebat; for *hæ* is generally found, even when speaking of Saxon customs, probably lest the writer might expose himself.

the

CHAP. I. the personal attendance, they owed their sovereign as his
1065— body-guards, if he visited their county.

1272.

Independent of these eight exalted peers, the Saxon princes received reliefs from every other occupant in the division; from the ^a respective lord of each manour, and the ^b possessor of privileged land by royal charter, or hereditary succession. The subordinate classes are not noticed in this survey, because they appertained not to the monarch, but were the ^a property of the lord of the soil; and every service that the sovereign required from his tenants or vassals, was exacted from the ^b villains, by their respective owners, with accumulated oppression.

If the high spirit of the bold yeomanry of Kent should indignantly read this description, or contemptuously reject our positions, without examination; we can only lament, that the ignorance, or misrepresentation of former writers, should have reduced the advocate of historic truth, to the necessity of ^c contradicting their assertions, or disproving their conclusions. But if they will judge by comparison, by a view that will hereafter be presented, they will find their superiority in population, in privileges, in wealth, and power, as fully established, as their fondest wishes can desire.

Before we attempt to describe the city or inhabitants of Canterbury, we must previously consider the nature of different

^a *Erga Dominum cujus homo fuerit. Domesday, 1 a 2. et Uluret non pertinens ad illud Manerum.*—Not more than twelve of this description, exclusive of burghesses, specified in the whole county of Kent. This subject will be discussed in an appropriate dissertation on “Ranks and Services.”

^b *Quando moritur alodiarus rex inde habet relevationem terræ. Ibid.*

^a *Vide Magnam Chartam, &c.*

^c *Lambarde, in his Perambulation, states, that there never was a villain in Kent, (p. 14, no bondmen, or villains, in Kent) when there are 309 in a manour, Mylton, and we believe not one manour without them.*

kinds of tenure; for we find the burgesſes clearly diſtinguiſhed CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.
in the ſecond line of its ^d representation. The laborious diſ-
quiſitions that have been written on Gavelkind tenure, are ſo
numerous and voluminous, that we ſhall not preſume to ſtate
every opinion, or diſcuſs each argument; but briefly deliver
the ſentiments we entertain on the ſubject, and the foundation
on which they are grounded.

The word ^e Gablum, or Gable, approximates ſo nearly in
ſound to the word Gavle (the word ^f Landgable alſo is inter-
preted by *Domeſday* itſelf as a payment of rent in lieu of ſer-
vices) is uſed in the deſcription accurately to diſcriminate be-
twixt the orders and privileges of citizens: 58 ^g ſhillings are
farther ſtated to have been paid to the manour of Newton, (our
modern Queenborough) for the rent of nine ſowlings; and
burgeſſes paying rent, are peculiarly ſtiled ^h allodial tenants:
that from all theſe concurring circumſtances, we certainly en-
tertain little doubt that this tenure originated from a compro-
miſed payment in money, for thoſe ſupplies of proviſions,
which dependants were formerly obliged to furniſh to the

^a In civitate Cantuaria habuit rex Edwardus 51 burgenſes reddentes *Gablum*
& alios 212, ſuper quos habebat ſacam & focam. Domeſday, 21 a.

^c Gabellum. Veſtigal. Voſſius.

This may, originally, have been derived from the Saxon *gapol*, but the ety-
mology from ‘give all kynd’ can ſcarcely be admitted.

^f Landgable, i. e. unus denarius de unaquaque domo.

Great Domeſday, 336.

^f In Mideltune 309 villani et 74 bordarii.

Domeſday, 2 b 1.

^g De novem * Solins de Middelton pertinent in Neutone 58 ſol. de Gablo.

Domeſday, 14 b.

^h 80 acras terræ, quas tenebant burgenſes in † alodia de rege, 2 a 1.

* Vid. Diſſertation on Weights and Meaſures. Solin, 160 acrés of the Cheshire
meaſure, eight yards to the rood, as will there be proved.

† Tenentes in liberum Socagium per Reditum.

Littleton.

CHAP. I. ⁱ hall of their lord. We state provisional supplies, because this
 1065—tenure did not exonerate all tenants from other slavish ser-
 1272. vices at this period. But to hold some ¹ species of land by
 this title, was certainly considered as an honourable tenure,
 since ^m Odo, bishop of Baieux, earl of Kent, and half-brother
 to the Conqueror, held eighty acres in Hoilingeborde on such
 conditions.

Canterbury. In the days of the Confessor, the city of Canterbury was a
 royal borough, and governed by a ⁿ mayor, or superintendant
 of the monarch. It was divided into several districts, and its
 inhabitants possessed privileges, or were subjected to exactions,
 according to the power or description of their patron. The
 ecclesiastical possessions of the ^o Holy Trinity, and St. Augus-
 tine, the clients of queen Eddiva, Alnod the prince, Sbern
 the commissary, and Siward of Chilham, were exempt from
 the suit, services and fines, demanded from the tenants or de-
 pendants of others. The archbishop of Canterbury, abbot of

ⁱ *Ibi una Piscaria serviens Hallæ—in Newton, ibid.—& Manerio Neutone
 pertinent 28 pensæ Caseorum. Ibid.*

^k *Et de his 9 solins reddebat Sigar (tenens de reginâ Eddid five Eddiva) apud
 Mildetone * Averam. Ibid.*

De avera, i. e. servitium 60 solidi.

Domesday, 9 b 2.

^l *Vid. Dissertation on Ranks and Services.*

^m *Hunc dimidium Solinum, qui nunquam reddidit Scotum tenet episcopus
 Baiocensis de Archiepiscopo ad Gablum.*

Domesday, 4 b 2.

ⁿ *Quidam præpositus Brumanno nominē.*

Domesday, 2 a 1.

^o *Per totam civitatem Cantuariæ, † habebat rex sacam & focam, excepta terra
 ecclesiæ Stæ. Trinitatis & Sancti Augustini, & Eddvæ reginæ & Alnod Cild, &
 Esber Biga, & Siret de Cilleham.*

Domesday, 2 a 1.

* Synonymous with the late French *Corvè*; work done for the lord of the soil,
 without remuneration.

† It is written *hæ*, but it must necessarily be *habebat*, not *habet*, since specifying the
 possessors in the time of the Confessor.

St. Austins, those princes and nobles had knights in their train CHAP. I.
 of followers, who held their possessions by the same military 1065—
 services, their patrons paid to the crown, and were truly 1272.
 feudal tenants, of a higher rank than the most free, allodial
 or socage tenant.

Edward had ^p fifty-one burgesses of a superior description,
 the descendants probably of ^q freeholders, who appertained
 not to any manour, but rented their possessions or dwellings.
 It is evident that it was the habitations of these men, not their
 persons, that were the property of the lord, since eleven were
 destroyed in the fossè of the city, seven transferred to the
 archbishop, and fourteen exchanged with the abbot of St.
 Austins, for the castle he surrendered; so that nineteen only
 remained to the Conqueror, when Domesday was compiled. 1086.
 To this ^r fraternity of burgesses, forty-five houses in the suburbs
 belonged, thirty-two acres were annexed to their guild, and
 they held eighty acres from the king by transmitted inheritance,
 or a perpetual lease. But they had no manorial ^s rights,
 power, or privileges; for these were attached, in their district,

^p Modo burgenfes gablum reddentes sunt 19. De triginta duobus aliis qui
 fuerant, sunt vastati undecim in fossato Civitatis, et archiepiscopus habet ex eis
 septem, et Abbas Sti. Augustini alios quatuordecim pro excambio Castelli.

Domesday, 2 a 1.

^q On a farther perusal, the reader will entertain little doubt, that the inferior
 burgesses were villains, that had emigrated from his manours, whose property
 and person were the lords.

^r Burgenfes habuerunt quadraginta quinque Mansuras extra Civitatem, de
 quibus ipsi habebant gablum & consuetudinem, rex autem habebat facam et
 focam. Ipsi quoque burgenfes habebant de rege triginta duas acras terræ in
Gildam suam.—Octoginta acra terræ quas tenebant burgenfes in *Alodia* de rege.

Domesday, 2 a 1.

Co-liberti, qui tenent in liberum Socagium per Redditum.

Littleton.

^s Rex autem habebat facam et focam.

Domesday, 2 a 1.

CHAP. I. to the monarchy. Of all these houses, lands, and tenures,
 1065— were they despoiled at the conquest, by [†] Ralph de Colville,
 1272. a creature of the ^u Earl Bishop, who guaranteed them to him.

Of the inferior order of burgeses, Edward the Confessor possessed * two hundred and twelve, and such number continued annexed to the monarchy twenty years subsequent. But with this class, we may rank another description of citizens, those men who still appertained to the lords of different manours, though resident in Canterbury, and honoured with the appellation of burgeses. To place this matter beyond all ^y controversy, and to calculate more accurately its population, we shall enlarge considerably on this subject, and specify the manours, and the proprietors, prior to the destruction of the Saxon government. We shall begin with ecclesiastics, whose manours were always the most populous, whose clients were the most favoured, who were the greatest ^z merchants and promoters of trade, and most highly encouraged the industry of their vassals. From such men did the liberty of boroughs originate, for warlike chieftains oppressed all but military retainers.

[†] Has domus et hanc terram tenet Rannulfus de Columbels; habet etiam quatuor viginti acras super hæc, &c. de his omnibus revocat isdem Rannulfus ad Protectorem, Episcopum Baiocensem. Domesday, 2 a 1.

^u Odo, bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent.

* Et alios (burgenfes) 212, super quos habebat facam & focam, &c. et adhuc sunt 212 burgenfes super quos habet facam & focam.

Domesday, 2 a 1.

^y To silence the Towers's and Oldfields, (admirers of the forgeries of Pettit) babblers continually yelping after Saxon liberty, and the Saxon constitution.

^z Scarce a ship is mentioned in Domesday that belonged not to an ecclesiastic.
 Vid. Dissertation on Trade, Commerce, and Shipping.

To ^a Norwood, a manour of the archbishop's monks, situated CHAP. I. 1065—1272. in the vicinity of Canterbury, ninety-seven burgesſes appertained, who yielded a yearly revenue of ^b eight pounds four ſhillings. To ^c Sturry fifty-two manſions belonged in the time of the Saxon prince, but twenty-seven had been deſtroyed for the ſcite of the archbiſhop's palace. The abbot of St. Auſtins had ^d ſeventy burgesſes, part of his manour of Lamport, the church of St. Martins ſeven; the proprietor of Chilham ^e thirteen; and the ſucceſſor of Sbern eleven. On the whole, there were burgesſes belonging to ſeventeen different proprietors or manors, that had their abode in the city of Canterbury, though they belonged to a different ſoil, and conſtituted part of its value. ^f The manours are ſpecified to ſilence gainſayers, and ſatisfy the inquisitive or incredulous.

The

^a Manerio * Nordeude pertinent in civitate Cantuariâ 100 burgenſes, tres minus, reddentes 8l. 4s. Domeſday, 5 a 1.

^b Equal to 168l. of our preſent money, in providing neceſſaries at the different period, including the variation of weight.

Vid. Diſſertation on Weights and Meaſures.

^c Ad manerium Eſturfete pertinuerunt tempore regis Edvardi in civitate 52 maſuræ, & modò non ſunt niſi 25, quia aliæ ſunt deſtructæ in novâ hoſpitatione archiepiſcopi. Domeſday, 3 b 1.

^d 70 burgenſes erant in Cantuaria civitate manerio Lanport pertinentes.

Domeſday, 12 a 1.

Ad terram Sancti Martini pertinent 7 burgenſes in Cantuaria.

Ibid. 4 a 1.

^e In Cantuaria civitate 13 maſuræ pertinent huic manerio.

Ibid. 10 a 1.

Iſdem Radulfus tenet alias 11 maſuras de epiſcopo Baiocenſi in ipſa civitate, quæ fuerunt Sbern Bigæ. Ibid. 2 a 1.

^f Vid. ſupra, et 4 maſuræ in civitate quas tenuit quædam Concubina Heraldi. Manerio Otringberie pertinent 2 maſuræ terræ in Cantuaria, 8 a 1. Manerio Weſtſelve pertinebat tempore regis Edvardi una domus reddens 25 denarios

* Situated between Seſaltre and Canterbury, including North Blean and Clowes Wood.

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The learned reader must have observed in the cited passages, that sometimes the burgeses are named, sometimes their man-
sions, and sometimes their houses ^g. But we have already
proved ^h that the register, whether of citizens or their habi-
tations, is intended to convey the same idea, and it is doubtless
evident to every clear-sighted eye, from such concentrated re-
presentation, that whatever possessions such burgeses acquired,
appertained to his lord; and if a dwelling belonged to a
manour, its inhabitant (if not a military vassal of some potent
noble,) was equal in condition to the villains resident in his
jurisdiction.

Canterbury contained five hundred and thirty-one burgeses,
including every description, in the days of the Confessor. The
corporation were proprietors of forty-five houses in the suburbs.
The knights of the archbishop, abbots, and privileged nobles,
with their attendants, and the monks of Trinity and St. Au-
gustines, who had each a public mart, frequented by ⁱ mer-
chants, must, upon the most moderate computation, be equally
numerous, and far more powerful.—However other persons

narios, 8 a 1.—Manerio Winchelsmere T. R. E. pertinebant 3. Domus 8 a 2.—
Manerio Wicheham pertinent 3 masuræ reddentes 6 folidos 9 a 2.—In hundret
et in civitate Cantuariensi habet Adam fil. Huberti de episcopo 3 Domus, & duas
foris Civitatem 9 b 1.—Manerio Ospringes pertinet una mansura in Cantuaria
10 a 1. Perie una Masura in Civitate 10 a 2.—4. Masuræ Danetone perti-
nentes 11 b 2.

^g That the reader may not suppose this tautology, we take leave to state,
that in Nottingham there were three mansions, in which eleven houses were
situated at this period. Rogerus de Busli habet in Snotingham tres mansiones,
in quibus sedent undecim domus.

Domesd. 280 a 1.

^h Vid. p. 11.

ⁱ According to modern ideas, pedlars, for they carried a pack; mercator
truffellum deferens.

Domesday. Chester. p. 263 a 1.

were

were oppressed by the Norman Conqueror, ^k ecclesiastics certainly recovered some privileges in his reign, of which they had been deprived under the Saxon government. This assertion is amply corroborated by the following fact. ¹ Bruman, the superintendant and receiver of the royal income of Edward, in Canterbury, had demanded and received the ^m customary payments from the traders not resident in the district, for the liberty of opening ⁿ their packs or vending their wares, within the clerical jurisdiction of the Trinity and St. Augustines. This right was contested under the Conqueror, and the cause was tried before Lanfranc, the archbishop, and Odo, the earl of Kent. It appeared in evidence, that the collector had tolled them unjustly, for in the early part of the Confessor's reign, such church-lands were exempted from similar contributions, and a verdict was therefore given in favour of such right, and

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^k Land held in frank almoigne (in elemosina) in the time of the Confessor, in Colchester, paid the regal customs, but was exempted in William's days; & tempore regis Edvardi reddebant consuetudinem & modo non reddunt.

Little Domef. 107.

The burgeses of Colchester also enjoyed greater privileges, which we shall exhibit fully in Essex.

¹ Quidam præpositus Brumanno nomine tempore R. E. cepit Consuetudines de extraneis mercatoribus in terrâ Stæ. Trinitatis & Sti. Augustini: qui postea tempore regis Willelmi ante archiepiscopum Lanfrancum & episcopum Baio-censem recognovit se injuste accepisse & sacramento facto juravit, quod ipsæ æcclesiæ suas Consuetudines quietas habuerunt regis Edvardi tempore: et exinde utræque ecclesiæ in sua terrâ habuerunt Consuetudines suas judicio baronum regis qui placitum tenuerunt.

Domef. 2 a 1.

^m Scavagium, modern scavage, Scheuage.—Shewage. Si absque licentia ministri episcopi *dissoluerit* trussellum mercator, &c.

Ibid. 263 a 1.

ⁿ It is astonishing that writers, of such high authority as Blackstone, should state, that there were no customs paid previous to the Conqueror, when Consuetudo is found in almost every county of Domefday, and Theloneum in most Saxon laws.

CHAP. I. for the future the archbishop and abbot received such customary
 1065— payment from the non-resident inhabitants.
 1272.

Independant of the ecclesiastical districts, (which were extensive and populous, and in which there was a fraternity of clerical ° merchants,) the city of Canterbury produced a ^P revenue to Edward of fifty-one pounds. Such was its value when delivered to Haimo, the sheriff of William, and in the year 1086, it was estimated at fifty pounds; yet it produced thirty pounds of pure silver and good weight, twenty-four pounds in tale; and 110 shillings, to the viscount, or sheriff. So little variation, indeed, took place in the rental of all the cities and boroughs throughout the kingdom, under the Saxon and Norman monarchs, that it is impossible for William to have been that devastating plunderer or spoiler, which monkish historians have represented him; for, however his followers may have ravaged the English possessions, such character is not found applicable to the natural son of duke Robert, when we accurately examine these authentic records.

To avoid chronological confusion, we shall discontinue our observations on Canterbury, for the present, and proceed in our detail of other districts in East Kent, under the Saxon Edward, and his Norman successor. Agreeable to our system, we shall visit boroughs or towns successively, in proportion to their consequence, occasionally, to the similarity of their customs or privileges, that our illustration may be more concise, comprehensive, and regular. Adopting such arrangement, the
 Dover. borough and port of Dover are immediately presented to our

° Clerici in Gildham suam Domesday, 3 a 1.

^P Inter totum tempore regis Edvardi valuit 51 libras & tantundem quando Haimo Vicecomes recepit & modo 50 libr. appreciatur; tamen qui tenet, nunc reddit 30 libr. arfas & pensatas, et 24 libr. ad numerum, super hæc omnia habet Vicecomes 110 fol.

Domesday, 2 a 1.

view, and demand our observation. This important harbour, CHAP. I. that is only separated from the continent of Europe by ^{1065—}twenty-^{1272.} two statute-miles, was of considerable magnitude in the days of the Confessor, and was honoured with extraordinary privileges. In lieu of military array, it equipped for the use of the monarch twenty ^r vessels, manned with 420 mariners, that were at the command and service of the king fifteen days each year, and transported the horses of the messengers of the monarch for a ^s trifling consideration. For this species of feudal duty, its inhabitants were exempted from all suit, service, and ordinary fines to their lord's court; and a resident ^t burgess was exonerated from tolls and customs throughout the realm of England. ^u The rental of Dover was eighteen pounds, of which sum Edward had twelve, and earl Godwin six. In addition to this, the ^x toll of the borough yielded eight pounds to the abbey of St. Martin's. Such customs ^y existed when William invaded England. In a short time subsequent to his ^z arrival, the town was consumed by

^a 21.97 by the French triangles, or 49,800 French toises. Vide Philosophical Transactions, for 1787, Part I. 151.

^r Burgenses dederunt viginti naves regi una vice in anno ad quindecim dies, et in unaquaque navi erant homines viginti et unus. Hoc faciebant pro eo quod eis perdonaverat saccam et foccam. Domef. 1 a 1.

^s Dabant (Missatici) pro caballo transducendo 3 denarios in Hieme & 2 in Æstate. Ibid.

^t Quicumque manens in villa assiduus reddebat regi consuetudinem, quietus erat de theloneo per totam Angliam. Ibid.

^u Dover tempore regis Edvardi reddebat 18 libras, de quibus denariis habebat rex Edvardus duas partes et comes Godwin tertiam. Domef. 1 a 1.

^x Theloneum de doure tempore reg. Edv. valebat 8 libras. Ibid. 2 a 2.

^y Omnes hæ consuetudines erant ibi quando Willielmus rex in Angliam venit [ebat.] Domef. 1 a 1.

^z In ipso primo adventu ejus in Angliam fuit ipsa villa combusta, et ideo pretium ejus non potuit computari quantum valebat, quando episcopus Baiocensis eam recepit. Ibid. 1 a 1.

CHAP. I. fire ^a, so that its value could not be estimated, when delivered
 1065—to the custody of the earl of Kent. But in the year ^b 1086,
 1272. it was valued at forty pounds, yet produced fifty-four; of
 which the sovereign had twenty-four standard pounds, Odo
 thirty pounds, whose purity or weight were not particularly
 examined.

The abbey of St. Martin's, in Dover, had been despoiled of
 some property in the reign of the Confessor, but its wealth and
 power were astonishingly reduced by the military retainers of
 the bishop of Baieux. ^c Alnod, the superior baron of the
 district, with the tyrannical concurrence of Harold, had dis-
 possessed its canons of the manours of Mersham and Hawking.
 But the land and income of the abbey were still immense.
 The tenants occupied ^d eight thousand and fifty acres in dif-
 ferent lathes and hundreds, the three canons ^e seven hundred;
 its demesne consisted of four hundred, and several ^f manours
 held in frank-almoigne, or found ^g cloathing for its ecclesiastics.

^a From the frequent fires, by which whole towns were consumed, at this
 æra, we may rationally presume, that the curfeu originated not (if then origi-
 nating, which we much doubt) so much from the tyranny, as the precaution
 of William; for eight o'clock, at this period, was a very late hour for re-
 tiring to rest; and there were customs, in some counties, by which a neighbour
 could recover damages from the person in whose premises the fire began.

^b Modò appreciatur 40 libr. et tamen præpositus inde reddit 54 lib. regi
 quidem 24 libr. de denariis qui sunt viginti in ora, comiti vero 30 lib. ad
 numerum.

Domes. 1 a 1.

^c Alnod Cilt per violentiam Heraldī abstulit Sancto Martino Merelesham et
 Havochesten, pro quibus dedit canonicis iniquam commutationem.

Ibid. 2 a 2.

^d 24 Solini hæc omnia adquietant.

Domesday. 1 b 1. et 2 a 2.

^e Habent simul tres canonici quatuor solinos et quinque denas et 16 acras.

Ibid. 2 a 2.

^f Terra Nordewode et terra Ripe et terra Brandet reddunt viginti solidos et
 sex denarios ad Sanctum Martinum in elemosina.

Ibid. 2 a 2.

^g Lx solidi ad calciamenta canonicorum.

Ibid.

The

The demesne of the abbey, the possessions of the canons, and the land held by elemosynary title, were exempt from all contributions ^h to the government; for the possessions of ⁱ prebendaries and colonists, with their respective villains, complete the twenty-four fowlings that were assessed to the ^k land-tax. The annual income of the canons would have amounted to sixty pounds, even subsequent to the Conquest, if their rights had not been infringed upon by insolent fraud, and shameless rapine. The half-brother of William was indeed a bishop in Normandy, but this dignitary of the church was an earl in England, and supporting such character, we must contemplate him, as mounted on his ^l charger, as justifying and encouraging the rapacity of his military retainers, and violently seizing the possessions of the abbey. The ^m Colvilles, the Romneys, and

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^h Hæc terra nunquam reddit aliquid consuetudinis vel scoti, quia 24 folini hæc omnia adquietant. Ibid.

ⁱ Ulric de *Oxenford*, Spirites tenent in præbenda. 1 b 2. Rusticus reddens 8 lib. 2 a 2.

^k A fowling paid one pound to the king in the days of the Confessor, two pounds in the time of William, for Monocstune tempore regis Edvardi pro xx libras, et modo * xl libras 4 b 2. et 5 a 1.

^l In a seal appendant to a deed in the possession of Mr. Astle, he is represented, on one side, as an earl mounted on his war-horse, in armour, and a sword in his hand; on the reverse, as a bishop, pontifically arrayed, pronouncing the benediction. Archæologia, Vol. I. p. 337.

^m Rannulfus de Columbels aufert eis unum pratum. Robertus de Romenel aufert eis singulis annis 20 denarios et unam salinam et unam piscariam. Herbertus filius Jvonis dedit episcopo Baiorensi Marcam Aurî pro uno Molino eorum nolentibus illis. Lambartus Molinum unum. Wadard unum Molinum. Radulphus de Carbespine unum. Domest. 2 a 2.

* If a folin is equal to one quarter of our modern statute square mile, (which we believe we shall prove in our dissertation on weights and measures,) and each paid two pounds; estimating South Britain at 65,000 statute miles, and deducting 15,000 for Wales and the Northumbrian kingdom, 10,000 for waste and exempted land, there will be 40,000, yielding 320,000 l. equal in expenditure to 6,400,000 l. at the present day, from this source alone; but this subject we shall more fully discuss, in our chapter on the royal revenue.

CHAP. I. the Herberts, his martial followers, seized the mills, the
 1065—fisheries, the meadows and salt-houses, of this religious foun-
 1272. dation, and deprived it of more than ⁿ one-fifth of its revenue,
 under the auspices, or by the connivance of Odo. The ^o three
 churches of Dover still, however, appertained to the abbey,
 though, of the ten mills, ^p four were certainly taken away
 from it.

To avoid confusion in our representation, we deem it neces-
 sary to state those nobles of Kent, who were immediate tenants
 of the crown, and the true peers of the realm. The mem-
 bers of the royal council ^a consisted only of eleven persons,
 seven of whom were ecclesiastics; the archbishop of Canter-
 bury, the bishops of Rochester and Baieux, the abbots of
 Battle, (in Suffex,) St. Augustines, and Ghent, Albert, the
 chaplain (or chancellor,) of William, Hugh Montford, Earl
 Eustace, Richard of Tonebridge, (or Fitzgilbert) and Haimo

^a Modo non habent nisi, 47l. 6s. 4d.

^o Tres æcclesiæ apud doueram reddunt, 36s. 6d.

^p Vid. supra.

^q HIC ANNOTANTUR TENENTES TERRAS IN CHENT.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rex Willielmus, | 5. Abbacia St. Augustine, |
| 1. Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, | 6. Abbacia de Gand, |
| { * Terra Militum ejus, | 7. Hugo de Montford, |
| { Monachi & homines ejus, | 8. Comes Eustachius, |
| 2. Episcopus Roscestrensis, | 9. Richard de Tonebrige, |
| 3. Episcopus Baiocensis, | 10. Haimo Vicecomes, |
| 4. Abbacia de Batailge, | 11. Albertus Capellanus. |

*. Though in the original record, recording the list of tenants in capite, at one view, the monks of the archbishop are inserted, yet we entertain not the least doubt, that it is a mistake of the scribe who arranged the materials, for in the body of the Survey, the knights of the archbishop have precedence of them (4 a 2.) and there is not even *one* acre recorded to have been held by *any* monk from the monarch in this county.—Hasted and others, inattentive to this discrimination, have stated twelve peers.

the viscount. Ecclesiastics possessed their property at this CHAP. I.
 period, by baronial tenure, were the immediate vassals of the 1065—
 crown, members of the high national assembly, and equally 1272.
 responsible to their feudal chieftain, as a military retainer.

At this time, we are certain, that not only bishops, but abbots, had votes in the house of lords. Even so late as the reign of Henry the third, when the clergy were superior to civil jurisdiction, and above the controul of laical courts, the monarch could effectually distrain the refractory ecclesiastics, by seizing the *feudal* possessions of the * bishop ; who could easily summon and punish his inferior clergy, to indemnify himself.

We will not decisively state, that such nobles were the only freemen in the kingdom of England, though we are warranted in this supposition, by a curious observation in Domesday, relative to the future noble family of * Bruce, from whence monarchs and nobles are descended, that their ancestor, Robert Bruce, was invested with possessions in Yorkshire, after he had been acknowledged, or admitted, a freeman in a national assembly at Winchester. This order certainly solely constituted the high council, but their feudal dependants, knights, or minor barons, were admitted into the great assembly of the nation.

In the recorded Survey, the distinction of East and West Kent is still observed, when the customs are delineated ; but

* Episcopo Exoniensi. Rex eidem. Quia Johannes Wak non habet laicum feodum per quod possit distringi : Vobis mandamus, sicut *pluries*, quod distringatis ipsum per ecclesiasticum beneficium, ad reddendum nobis prædictum debitum ;—Alioquin sciatis quod præceperimus Vicecomiti Devonix, quod illud capiat de Baroniâ vestrà. Ex Memor. 28. Hen. 3. Rot. 7 a.

Madox. Vol. II. 248.

* Hic est feudum Roberti de Bruis, quod fuit datum, postquam liber de Wintonia scriptus fuit.

Domesday. 332. b. a.

these

CHAP. I. these potent nobles had lands in both divisions, and consequently were peers of the whole county; but their military retainers were still particularized, and observed those Saxon usages in forming a separate shire-mote at Pinneden, which are still retained in the two grand juries of the present day. We now proceed according to our proposed plan.

Sandwich.

* Sandwich was situated in its own hundred, was under the protection of the archbishop, though it appertained, in a certain degree, to the monks of the Holy Trinity, by a donation of Edward the Confessor, to provide them with apparel. Its burghesses performed similar services with the men of Dover, and most probably enjoyed equal privileges on account of those services. Under the Saxon government there were three hundred and seven houses inhabited, and yielding a revenue, but the population of the borough had since increased considerably; for when Domesday was compiled, three hundred and eighty-three are recorded. If its inhabitants might be believed, (but we give not much credit to such interested evidence,) its rental, previous to Edward's benefaction to the abbey, was only fifteen pounds. At the Confessor's death there was no assessed rent. When Lanfranc first rented it from William, he paid forty pounds, and supplied the monks with forty thousand herrings; but in the year 1086, the rental was augmented ten pounds, and the supply of herrings still continued to the abbey. In

* Sandwice jacet in suo proprio hundret. Hoc burgum tenet archiepiscopus, et est de vestitu monachorum, et reddit simile servitium regi sicut Dover et hoc testificantur homines de isto burgo, quod antequam rex Edwardus dedisset illud Sanctæ Trinitati reddebat regi xv. libr. tempore mortis regis Edwardi non erat ad firmam. Quando recepit archiepiscopus reddebat 40 l. de firma et 40 millia de allecibus ad victum monachorum. In anno quo facta est hæc descriptio, reddit Sanwic 50 l. de firma et alleces sicut prius. Tempore regis Edwardi erant ibi 307 mansuræ hospitaturæ modo sunt plus 76, id est, simul 384.

Domesday. 3 a 1.

this

this borough there were inhabitants of an inferior description, CHAP. I.
1065—
1272. the sons of villains, for ^u thirty-two manfions belonged to the manour of our modern Woodnesbury, and paid their rental in that diftrict to the archbifhop.

Of the liberties, and fervices, attached to the borough of Hythe, the record of Domesday tranfmits no particular ac- Hythe. counts. With what fuperior privileges the inhabitants of * boroughs were invefted, that market-towns and villages poffeffed not, is a bold fubject to difcufs, after the laborious inveftigation, and learned difquifitions of Brady. However, we briefly ftate, that we believe burgeffes, under the Saxon government, to have conftituted fuch a corporate body, as mutually guaranteed the good conduct of its members, conjointly paid ^r affeffed ^a tribute to its proprietor, was refponfible for the defalcation of its ^a individuals, poffeffed the power of ^b trafficking or negociating with merchants or pedlars, (confequently the

^u In Sandwice habet archiepifcopus 32 mafuras ad manerium (* Gollefberge) pertinentes et reddentes 42s. 8d. Domesday. 11 a 2.

^a Boph, a pledge, or bujur, a houfe of affembly; though in general we rely not much on etymological certainty or precision; for what unclaffical reader would believe that the Englifh *journal* comes from the Latin *dies*, not one letter the fame; yet no etymology is more probable; dies, diurnus; Italian, giorno; French, jour; Englifh, journal.

^r As their opulence increafed, their talliage increafed.

^z Guildhall. Gelti Halla, the court where their affeffments were rated.

^a To their refpective lords, or different owners.

Honor Comitum de Arundel, et de Petewurda, Comitum, Conftabulariarum, et Coronarum. Great Roll. paffim.

^b Habebat Thol, quod nos dicimus Theloneum, fcilicet quod habeat libertatem vendendi & emendi in terrâ fuâ.

Leges Edv. per Will. confirm Will. p. 202.

True villains could neither buy or fell, for their perfons and their property were the chattels (catalla) of their lord.

* Recorded, alfo Waneſberge, but muſt be the modern Woodneſborough, ſince ſituated in Eaſtrye hundred.

inhabitants

CHAP. I. inhabitants of a borough possessed some property of their own,) ^{1065—} and had a house of assembly, for regulating its internal polity, ^{1272.} where the reeve of the lord presided, distinct from the court-leet or baron of the feudal chieftain, though still dependant on his controul, and considered as part of the value of his manour, or the honour of a major baron, a bishop, an earl, or monarch.

In conformity to this delineation, we find two hundred and ^{Hythe, or the Haven.} twenty-five burgeses resident in ^c Hythe, that had emigrated from the manour of Saltwood, the property of the ^d archbishop of Canterbury, though Hugh Montfort had the custody of it as his ^e martial retainer, not as a ^f peer of the realm, or a tenant of the crown. In addition to these the archbishop retained six ^g burgeses in his own possession, which were not farmed out to either knight or ecclesiastic, as part of his manour of Liming in his own demesne, or peculiar administration. The value of this borough is not distinctly specified. But the six burgeses, under the immediate jurisdiction of the archbishop, were probably opulent ^h ecclesiastics, that traded to foreign ports; for their value, with the manour of Liming,

^c Salteode. Ad hoc manerium pertinent 225 burgenfes in burgo Hedæ.

Domesday. 4 b 1.

^d Cinque ports not established at this period, for Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe belonged to the archbishop wholly or partially.

^e In Domesday, under the title Terra Militum Archiepiscopi, p. 4 a 2. et Hugo de Montfort tenet de Archiepisco Salteode. Domes. 4 b 1.

^f Hugh Montfort was a *great* baron, or peer, in Kent, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

^g Leminges pertinent 6 burgenfes in Hede, ipse archiepiscopus tenet in dominio. Domesday. 4 a 1.

^h We are certain of a clerical guild in Canterbury. Vide supra.

⁴ Ibi pertinent 6 burgenfes in Hede. Tempore regis Edvardi valebat 24 l. et postea 40 l. et modò similiter reddit. Ibid. 4 a. 1.

was

was estimated at twenty-four pounds, in the early part of the reign of the Confessor, their property, in this short period, was so much augmented, that they were assessed at forty pounds at the time of his decease; such was their estimated rental, twenty years subsequent, yet they annually paid sixty pounds. The two hundred and twenty-five burgeses of Montfort were of an inferior description. Though the extent of the manours of Saltwood and Liming were equal, for each was assessed as seven ⁱ sowlings, yet the rental of ^k the two hundred and twenty-five burgeses, and the value of the manour, only produced sixteen pounds under the Saxon government; when Hugh Montfort obtained possession of it, only eight pounds; but in the year 1086, produced twenty-nine pounds six shillings and four-pence. These men, consequently, must consist of the inferior order of mechanics, or of such tradesmen, who can be ranked little higher than pedlars, or petty dealers.

In the borough of Romney, were burgeses of three descriptions. Earl ^l Godwin was its proprietor in the days of Edward, and Alfi the prince, his tenant. Odo succeeded him, and occupied all his possessions by similar tenure. The military retainer of the uterine brother of the Conqueror that was invested with the occupancy of the borough, was surnamed from the place, Robert of Romney. To him ^m appertained fifty burgeses of a superior order, for they were under the immediate protection

ⁱ Leminges pro 7 solingis se defendebat. Domesday. 4 a 1.

Salteode pro 7 solingis se defendebat tempore regis Edvardi. Ibid. 4 b. 1.

^k Inter burgum et manerium valebat tempore regis Edvardi 16 libr. quando recepit (Hugo de Montfort) 8 libr. modo inter totum 29 libr. 6 sol. et 4 den.

Ibid. 4 b. 1.

^l Alfi tenuit de comite Godwino.

^m Robertus de Romenel habet 50 burgenfes in burgo de Romenel. 10 b. 2.

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of the ^a monarch, who exempted them from every service and payment, as a compensation for the fleet and mariners they furnished to the royal navy, except the customary fines, for the violation of the king's peace, public robbery, or infringement on the forests or national roads, of which the established forfeitures belonged to the crown. There were ^o twenty-one burghesses that enjoyed similar privileges, for similar services, who, in a corporate capacity, received their own ordinary fines and forfeitures; but the archbishop of Canterbury, as lord paramount of the manour of Lanport, received such fines from them as the monarch received from the preceding fifty, though they were guarded by the protection of the royal peace. In addition to these there were ^p eighty-five other burghesses that belonged to Lanfranc, as part of his manour of Aldinton, which were in his own immediate custody, and produced him only an annual income of six pounds. These were certainly of an inferior order, for the twenty-one Lanport burghesses yielded ^q ten pounds to their lord, in the days of Edward, and sixteen in the reign of William. The fifty burghesses that partly

^a De eis habet rex omne servitium & sint quieti pro servitio maris ab omni consuetudine præter tribus, Latrocinio, pace infracta et * Forstel.

Domesday. 10 b. 2.

^o Ad hoc manerium (Lanport) pertinent 21 burgenses qui sunt in Romenel, de quibus habet archiepiscopus tres foris-factas. Latrocinium, pacem fractam foristellum. Rex vero habet omne servitium ab eis & ipsi habent omnes consuetudines & alias foris-facturas pro servitio maris & sunt in manu regis.

Domes. 4 b. 1.

^p In Romenel sunt 85 burgenses qui pertinent ad Aldinton manerium archiepiscopi & valuerunt & modo valent domino 6 libras.

Domes. 4 a. 1.

^q Tempore regis Edvardi et post valuit 10 libras & modo 16 libras. 4 b. 1.

* Many antiquaries interpret this word as synonymous to viæ obstructio, itineris interceptio; but as we meet with Foresta, Foristarius, &c. in Domesday, it may perhaps apply to the Forest Laws, which are universally known to have been severe at this period. Lambardes *Foristelling* is certainly wrong.

appertained

appertained to Robert Romney, were not productive to their proprietor, for they were only estimated at forty shillings, in the year 1064, but had increased in value ten shillings in twenty years. CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

Sefaltre was a *borough* of a still inferior description, that properly belonged to the kitchen of the archbishop, and whose eight fisheries were held by gavelkind tenure at a rent of twenty-five shillings, by a sub-tenant of the name of Blize, from the monks of St. Austin's. There were forty-eight rustics annexed to this borough, which was situated in Canterbury lath, possessed two ploughs, one of which appertained to the demesne, had a church, and pannage for ten hogs. Sefaltre.

Forewic is the remaining borough situated in East-Kent, at this period. Before the Confessour's reign two-thirds of this district was annexed to the crown. Edward had presented his portion to the abbey of St. Augustine's. When Odo succeeded to Earl Godwin's third share, he obtained permission from Forewic.

Tempore regis Edvardi et post valuit 40 solid. modo 50 sol. Domest. 11 a 1.

In eodem Borowart Lest, jacet parvum burgum nomine Sefaltre, quod proprie pertinet Coquinæ Archiepiscopi. Quidam nomine Blize tenet de Monachis. In dominio est una Caruca et 48 bordarii cum una Carucâ. Ibi æcclesia et 8 piscariæ cum *gablo* de 25 solidis. Silva 10 porcorum. Tempore regis Edvardi et post valuit 25s. Domest. 5 a 1.

Ipse abbas (Sancti Augustini) tenet unum parvum burgum, quod vocatur Forewic. Hujus burgi duas partes dedit Edwardus Sancto Augustino. Tertiam verò partem, quæ fuerat Godwini Comititis, Episcopus Baiocensis concessit eidem Sancto annuente rege * Willielmo. Ibi fuerunt 100 masuræ terræ, 4 minus, residentes 13 s. modo sunt 73 masuræ tantundem reddentes. Domest. 12 a 2.

* This passage corroborates Alfred's will, where the West-Saxon Nobles are represented holding their liberties and property at the pleasure of their lord, which they could not enjoy, or transfer, without his consent. But more on this subject hereafter. See Alfred's Will, edited Oxon. 1788, from a MS. of Mr. Asle.

CHAP. I. William ^u to transfer the remaining part to this ecclesiastical
 1065— foundation. Here were situated ninety-six houses, or * bur-
 1272. gesses, for these were synonymous in boroughs, under the Saxon
 prince, but were reduced to seventy-three, under the Norman
 monarch; the general state of the place had, notwithstanding,
 been so much improved by its clerical possessors, that its
 value had increased from five pounds to eleven pounds two
 shillings. In addition to these inhabitants, there were six
 burgeses appertaining to the abbey, that held in gavelkind
 tenure twenty-four acres, at a rent of twenty-two shillings.
 These were still retained, because possessions attached to this
 religious house from time immemorial; but seven mansions in
 the borough, which were only possessed by St. Austin's in the
 Confessor's reign, were exempted from services to his eccle-
 siastics by Lanfranc, archbishop, but ^v certainly not for the
 benefit of the occupants, but his own emolument.

Having surveyed the situation of the city and boroughs in
 East Kent, we shall now pervade the four laths, with their
 respective hundreds. We shall commence with the neighbour-
 hood of Canterbury, and the reader will easily be enabled to
 accompany us in our progress, by consulting the annexed map.
 To mark the precise boundaries either of laths or hundreds, at
 this period, is impossible, since several hundreds are situated in
 more than one lath, and many manours extend to different
 hundreds. Hence we attempt not to *delineate* their extent or
 figure, but shall endeavour to particularize them with such

^u Ibidem sunt 24 acræ terræ, quas *semper* habuit Sanctus Augustinus, ubi
 fuerunt & sunt 6 burgenfes reddentes 22 solidos. In isto burgo tenet archiepif-
 copus Lanfrancus septem mafuras terræ, quæ tempore regis Edvardi serviebant
 Sancto Augustino, modo archiepiscopus aufert ei [eo] Servitium. Dom. 12 a 2.

* Vide supra, p. 11.

^v Aufert.

fidelity and accuracy, as the transmitted documents enable us. CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.
To avoid that tedious detail and tiresome repetition which must necessarily result from a transcript of the entries in Domesday, we have arranged, with considerable labour and expence, a summary Table of the Lands in Kent, their situation, hundred, value, proprietors, occupants, and inhabitants, in the respective reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. That table and this history will mutually illustrate each other, and their authority rests on the same base.

In the ward, or lath, of the borough of Canterbury, distinguished in modern days by the title of St. Augustine's lath, eleven hundreds were situated. Since Bolton occupies its north-western district, we shall there commence our description, and successively visit, in a south-easterly direction, the respective hundreds. Borough-
ward Lath.

Bolton was not remarkable either for its extent, population, or riches. It comprized probably six manours, or hamlets, and appertained to the Saxon monarch Edward, Stigand Archbishop, Earl Godwin, and the Abbey of Saint Austin's. It comprehended ² Selling, Bolton, Goodneston, Graveney, East-Swale, and part of the isle of Sheppey, near Muscle Creek. Hence it is reasonable to imagine that a shoal extended from the main land to this isle, which the name, East-Swale, perhaps imports. The whole hundred was estimated at more than ^a fifteen fowlings to the general land-tax, equal in extent Bolton.

² Sedlinges, 12 a 2—Boltun, 3 b 2—Godesfelle, 8 a 1—Gravenel, 4 a 2 *—Etsfelve, 8 a 2—Winchelesmere, 8 a 2. Domesday.

^a 15½ fowlings, each equal to 160 computed, or Cheshire acres, give 2480, or 5243.7 statute acres of land, proper for cultivation.

* We presume that Etsfelve and Westfelve, are Eastswale and Westswale, or the Eastern Shelve or Shoal, and Western Shelve or Shoal; but we are less certain relative to the eighth folio in Domesday, especially its first page, denoted by a, than any other part of Kent, since *not one hundred* is specified in either column distinguished by the figures 1 and 2.

CHAP. I. to more than five thousand statute acres, or eight square miles.

1065— Its rental, under the Confessor and Conqueror, with other

1272. particulars, will be found in a general subsequent table of the

hundreds, to which the reader is referred for information.

The land of the ^b ecclesiastics in this district constituted four-fifths of the whole hundred, they possessed thirty ploughs, sixty-nine yeomen or villains, thirty-one borderers or rustics, fisheries, and salt-works, which were uninterruptedly transmitted to their successors; whilst the feudal property of the royal Edward, and Earl Godwin, with their sub-tenants, Lewin, Edwin, and Ulwi, were transferred to the uterine brother of William, who portioned it to his military retainers, Hugh, the nephew of Hubert, and Richard, his knight.

Whiteſtable Whiteſtable hundred was composed of ^c Blean, Swalecliff, and Harbledown. The ſoil was ſolely occupied by feudal chieftains, and the value or cultivation was comparatively inconfiderable, when we view the regularly tranſmitted poſſeſſions of eccleſiaſtical foundations; its inhabitants and oxen were few, its aſſeſſed taxes to the government, or ſupport of the realm, trifling. Edward and Earl Godwin were demefne lords, under the Saxon monarchy, and committed their poſſeſſions to the cuſtody of ^d four warlike nobles, with manorial privileges. The Conqueror transferred them to the opulent and powerful Odo, and Haimo the Viſcount of the county, who parcelled them to their reſpective dependants, and Norman followers.

Canterbury. The city of Canterbury, at this period, gave denomination to a hundred. This diſtrict, independant of Seſaltre, which

^b Archbiſhop of Canterbury and abbey of St. Auſtin's. See general alphabetical Table of Places.

^c Blehem, 14 a 2—Soaneclive, 10 a 1—Herbretitou, 8 a 2.

^d See ſubſequent Hundred Table.

has been described, comprehended ^c Norwood and Nackington. CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.
 The burgesſes annexed to the manour of Norwood have already
 been ^e ſpecified. The archbiſhops were its proprietors, and
 the major part of their vaſſals had relinquished their agri-
 cultural occupations, to live as tradefmen, under the imme-
 diate auſpices of their patron at Canterbury. But though they
 had abandoned the place of their nativity, their ſervile ſtate
 ſtill attached to them, or perhaps they were fortunate, at this
 period, in receiving the protection of an eccleſiaſtical patron.
 The number of yeomen, or villains, ruſtics, borderers, cottagers,
 or inhabitants of the ſkirts of the manour, will be found in a
 ſummary table of the hundreds of each lath. Nackington,
 another hamlet, included in this diviſion, had been held by
 the ^f burgesſes of Canterbury, under the Saxon government;
 but the tyrannical Earl biſhop had wreſted it from their hands,
 and transferred it to Haimo, the Norman viſcount. As this
 land had been occupied by perſons incapable of exerciſing ma-
 norial powers, we could little expect to find either mills,
 fiſheries, ſalt-works, or a church in the diſtrict.

Sturry was wholly occupied by eccleſiaſtics, or their depen-
 dants, previous and ſubſequent to the conqueſt. The arch-
 biſhop of Canterbury had one moiety in demefne, which, in
 proportion to its extent, was excellently cultivated, abounded
 with ^h mills and paſture, and whoſe inhabitants had built fifty-
 two houſes in the city, where many of the ruſtics reſided, with
 the appellation of burgesſes. The major part of theſe were
 deſtroyed, when the palace was erected by Lanfranc. In this

^c Nordeude, 2 a 2. & 5 a 1—Latintone, 9 b 1.

^e See Hiſtory Canterbury.

^f Has terras tempore regis Edvardi tenuerunt burgenſes Cantuariæ, et uſque
 ad episcopum baiocenfem, qui ab eis cepit. Domesday, 9 b 1.

^h Duodecim molini et 100 acræ paſturæ. Domesday, 3 b 1.

CHAP. I. manour ⁱ five knights of the archbishop, and Haimo, sheriff,
 1065— or viscount, had possessions, with subordinate retainers, cot-
 1272. tagers, mills, and pasture. The abbey of St. Austin's had
 the other portion. This district also was chiefly arable, and
 was well furnished with ^k mills and fisheries, for the benefit of
 this ecclesiastical foundation. The abbot retained this manour
 under his immediate superintendence, which, like all other
 clerical possessions, was highly rated to the land-tax at this
 period, for this small hundred paid for twelve fowlings, and
 though estimated so high as ^l fifty pounds, yielded a revenue of
 fifty-four pounds annually, when the Autograph was compiled.

Forewic. Forewic hundred has been generally described, when we
 treated on boroughs. In addition to our former observations,
 we cursorily state that ^m eighty acres adjoining to Canterbury,
 situated in this district, possessed by the abbot of St. Austin's,
 were exempt from all land-tax, and cultivated by fifteen
 borderers. Here likewise four nuns resided, under the patronage
 of this ecclesiastical establishment, and held four acres in frank-
 almoigne, at the rent of two shillings and one seam of wheat.

Chislet. Chislet appertained likewise to St. Austin's, and was under
 the immediate controul of the abbot. Its general state and value
 will easily be known, from the table of hundreds comprized
 in each lath, since it only consisted of one manour. Vines
 were considerably cultivated at this æra, for three ⁿ arpents,

ⁱ See summary Table of Places.

^k 10 molini de 8 libris, et 7 piscariæ, 12 a 1.

^l This portion of the abbot is stated, in Domesday, to have been valued at
 50 shillings, but most probably is an error of the scribe, writing fifty sol. for
 50 lib.

^m Juxta civitatem Cantuariensem habet Sanctus Augustinus dimidium solinum,
 quod semper fuit quietum, & 4 moniales in elemosinâ de abbate, et reddunt
 2 fol. et unam summam farinæ. Domesday, 12 a 2.

ⁿ Tres arpenni vineæ, 12 a 2.

or French acres, belonged to this foundation, and to many other clerical possessors, not only in Kent, but in Middlesex, Essex, and most of the midland, southern, and western counties. At this period also, when most animal food was preserved by seasoning, and herrings constituted a great portion of ecclesiastical provision, the acquisition of a sufficient quantity of salt, as an article of the first necessity, was a great desideratum for supplying the monks with muttons, bacons, beeves, and fish. Hence they received their rent in kind, and ^o stipulated with their tenants for fifty seam of salt, and one hundred and thirty hogs, for annual sustenance. In this small hundred four ^p Norman knights resided, as military vassals of the church, and occupied premises of twelve pounds yearly value.

The hundred of ^a Downhamford was composed of four manours; Wickham, Ickham, Littlebourne, and Wanderton. The particular value of each separately may easily be found in the summary table of places prefixed to this history, and of the whole conjointly, at the completion of each lath. But there are many occurrences that cannot be remarked on such a confined plan, and we must necessarily enter into detail upon some occasions. Wickham, in the days of the Confessor, was occupied by ^r Alred, the commissary of the monarch, or general proveditor for the royal retinue, whenever he visited that part of the county. In this manour, one hundred and

^o 47 salinæ de 50 summis salis. De pasnagio 130 porci.

Domef. 12 a 2.

^p De isto manerio tenent quatuor francigenæ milites, quod valet per annum 12l.

Domef. 12 a 2.

^a DUNAMESFORT—Wicheham, 9 a 2—Gecham, 5 a 1—Liteburne, 12 a 1—Warwintone, 12 a 1.

^r Hoc manerium tenuit Alured biga de rege Edvardo.

Domef. 9 a 2.

CHAP. I. sixty-seven acres of * free or chartered land were situated,
 1065— which Siward occupied under the Saxon government, and
 1272. which were transferred to Maltravers, with similar privileges,
 by the Earl of Kent. This district was in the immediate
 possession of Odo Earl and Bishop, under the Norman dynasty,
 and was amply supplied with the necessary requisites for the
 castle of a feudal chieftain. There was a † park for him to
 sport in; an exalted priest to attend his devotional hours; mills,
 and salt-works, to prepare such provisions as sixty-eight agri-
 cultural rustics, a pasture of † three hundred sheep, fisheries,
 and a wood yielding pannage for eighty bacons, could furnish
 for the round table of the knightly hall. What is more re-
 markable, there were thirty-one * chargers, to accommodate
 his military train, and three † mansions in Canterbury, appen-
 dages to the manour, to receive his followers, when they at-
 tended him in the city.—Ickham had a greater quantity of
 arable land, and more numerous labourers, had four extremely
 productive † mills, and was more † valuable to the archbishop,
 its possessor, who retained it in demesne. In this manour,

* *Adhuc jacet ad hunc manerium dimidius * solinus liberæ terræ, quam Sired tenuit de Alured Biga, et modo tenet Goisfrid filius malæ terræ de episcopo Baiocensi et valet et semper valuit 60s.* Domest. 9 a 2.

† *Ibi unus parvus, æcclesia et presbyter qui dat 40s. per annum.*

“ There are not 300 sheep, or pasture for them, to be found in five places of Domestday, the part of Higham manour, in Essex, fed 200, whilst in some counties many manours fed 2000 hogs. See Dissertation on Agriculture, &c.

* 31 animalia, 9 a 2; a very uncommon entry.

† *Masuræ, not domus, not houses simply, but mansion-houses. Vid. supra.*

“ *Quatuor molendini de 100 solidis.* We find mills varying in value, from 30 shillings to 30 pence. Vid. Domestday, 177 b 2, and 5 a 1.

* For the value we shall generally refer to the prefixed table of places arranged alphabetically.

* 80. Cheshire acres, equal to 167 statute. See Disserta. on Weights and Measures.

William,

William ^b, a knight of Lanfranc's, resided, possessing landed property of seven pounds annual income.—The abbot of St. Austin's was proprietor of one moiety of Littlebourne, and the whole of Wanderton, in the reign of the Conquerour. Under the Saxon prince, Wanderton appertained to Sbern, the commissary, was farmed by Edric, and probably included in Preston hundred. But when Odo succeeded to his possessions, and was desirous of extending his park of Wickham, he exchanged, for an adjoining portion of Littlebourne, his manour of Wanderton, with the abbey, though Ralph ^d Crookthorn was continued its Sub-tenant under the mitred abbot.

In Petham hundred there is little deserving our attention, that may not easily be collected from the edited tables. It consisted of one manour, was occupied in demesne by the primate, though ^e Godfrey, his purveyor, and Nigell, an ecclesiastic and physician, held extensive premises in the district, with the accustomed appendages of yeomen or villains, rustics or borderers, to the amount of nine pounds. A small portion appertained to the monks of Canterbury, independent of the archbishop.

^f Bridge hundred comprehended the three Bournes, Harges, and Stelling. One Bourne belonged to the abbey of St. Austin's, was in the hands of the abbot, and thence probably had the addition of Bishop's Bourne; for though Odo, the

^b De terra hujus manerii tenet Willielmus homo suus tantum quod valet 7 l.

Domes. 5 a 1.

^c De isto manerio (Liteburne) habet episcopus Baiocensis in suo parco tantum quod valet 60 s.

Domes. 12 a 1.

^d Hoc manerium tenuit Edricus de Sbern Biga, et modò tenet Radulphus. (i. e. de Curvâ spinâ.) Domes. 12 a 1.

^e Godfrid Dapifer, 4 b 1, et Nigellus medicus tenuit in præbenda, 1 b 2.

^f BRIGE—Borne, 9 a 2—Harges, 9 a 2—Stellings, 9 a 2—Burnes, 9 a 1—Borne, 12 a 1. Domes.

CHAP. I. proprietor of the others, was a bishop in Normandy, we must
 1065—ever consider him as an earl in Kent. Its value was incon-
 1272. siderable, its ^s mills ill constructed, or with small power of
 stream, or fall of water. A second Bourne was farmed from
 the uterine brother of the Conqueror, by Richard ^h Fitz-
 William. This manour was more productive, but there is
 little remarkable which cannot be collected from the tables.
 One circumstance indeed may give us some idea of the state
 of society and agriculture at this period, that ⁱ six acres of
 pasture could be converted into arable land by strangers, or, in
 other words, that men could plough the ground, sow the seed,
 and reap an harvest, yet continue unknown to the proprietor
 of the district. Of the other three manours Odo was lord
 paramount, but ^k Ralph Crookthorn was his sub-tenant, though
 Hugh Montfort had a small moiety in the remaining Bourne.
 As half a fishery is here first specified, we take an opportunity
 of observing, that fisheries consisted of dams or wears erected
 on a stream, where, when two * wheels were fixed in the water-
 course, the lords of the adjoining bank had each their own.
 Mills were divided on a similar principle, each proprietor pos-
 sessing one course of water, or occasionally, one pair of mill-
 stones. In this hundred were four churches, but their number
 can always be so easily ascertained from one table, and their
 situation from the other, that we shall desist from noticing them.

Berham. ¹ Berham hundred was under the sole dominion of Stigand,
 under the Saxon government. In the Norman monarchy it

^s Value 9s 6d. 12 a 1.

^h Willielmus Tahun. 8 b 1.

ⁱ Pastura unde araverunt *extranei* homines sex acras terræ. 9 a 1.

^k Hæc tria maneria episcopi Baiocensis tenet Rannulfus ad firmam. Quod
 Hugo de Montfort tenet valet 5s. 9 a 1.

* An instrument of wicker-work, placed in the water-course, at floods, for
 eels and other fish.

¹ BERHAM, 9 b 2—Huham, 9 b 2—Burnes, 3 b 2.

was

was divided. Odo became the proprietor of ^m Berham, for the archbishop possessed it not, as a portion of his ecclesiastical domain, but as a baronial fief, but Bourne continued in the hands of the primate. In Berham manour an unequivocal proof of slavery, or the French ⁿ corvè, is transmitted. If the yeomen or villains were not called upon to erect ^o buildings for their lord, to grant him the use of their ploughs, to place shingles round his court, or perform such services to which their tenure subjected them, such immunity was purchased at the high sum of sixty shillings, in this district. Of this ^p manour Herbert Fitz-ivo possessed Huham, and Osbern, the verdurer, another hamlet, by the donation of Odo, earl of Kent, and justiciary of England, with the accustomed suit of dependants. Lanfranc regularly succeeded to Bourne, the possession of his predecessor, a populous manour, well cultivated, and productive to its proprietor.

Thanet hundred, or isle, appertained to the abbey of St. Austin's, and archbishop of Canterbury. This district was estimated at sixty-six fowlings, which, according to our ^q pre-

^m Hoc manerium tenuit Stigandus archiepiscopus, sed non erat de archiepiscopatu, sed fuit de dominicâ firmâ regis Edvardi. 9 b 2.

ⁿ De averâ id est servitium 60s. 9 a 2.

^o Faciebant domos regis sicut villani. Thanes of Lancaster. Hence the *gable* end of buildings, in lieu of rent gablum.

^p De isto manerio dedit episcopus unam Berewicham Herberto filio juonis, quæ vocatur Huham. De eodem quoque manerio dedit episcopus Osberno Pais-forere unum solinum. 9 b 2.

^q 48 fowlings belonging to the abbey, of 160 computed, or Cheshire, acres each, equal to 331 statute acres, give 15,888 acres, equal to 24½ miles; and this part of the isle approximates as nearly as possible to this admeasurement; if to this we add the 18 fowlings of the archbishop, adjoining to Monks-Town, equal to 5,958 acres, or 9½ miles, we have good reason to presume that little alteration has taken place in its boundaries to the present day. See Dissertation on Weights and Measures, and Map of Kent.

CHAP. I. fumed proportion, corresponds with its present extent. ^r St.

1065— Mildred's was the distinguishing title of the abbey's manour.

1272.

Here one hundred and fifty ^s yeomen and fifty rustics resided, though the former must have been daily labourers, since two hundred cultivated the ground with ^t sixty-five ploughs, and superintended salt-works, fisheries, and a mill. In the days of William, three knights had succeeded to a considerable portion of land, formerly possessed by the sub-tenants, which was of nine pounds value, when their isle was not ^u harrassed by invaders, or plunderers.—In ^x Monks-Town no particular circumstances are recorded deserving our attention, that cannot easily be known from the tables. A *new* ^y fishery indeed had been established, and the manour much increased in value, since the days of the Confessor.

At the conclusion of our review of each lath, it is intended to publish a summary Table, similar to the annexed; and, before we conclude this portion of the History, we shall give a general Table of the Laths, Cities, and Boroughs, and thereby form an accurate estimate of the population of the county, the proportion of different classes of the community, and general state of society and agriculture, in the reigns of the Saxon and Norman princes, Edward, and William, in the years 1064, and 1086.

^r Sancta Mildreda. 12 a 1.

^s We shall generally render villanos yeomen, and bordarios rustics; the former certainly, according to its modern acceptation, is too honourable a title, but originally signifying *gemen*, common.

^t See Dissertation on Agriculture, &c.

^u Quando pax erat in terrâ. Domesday, 12 a 2.

^x Monocstune. 4 b 2.

^y Nova piscaria. 4 b 2.

A SUMMARY TABLE OF THE HUNDREDS,

SITUATED IN THE

LATH OF THE BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY,

IN THE

REIGNS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR;

THEIR VALUE, POPULATION, &c. &c.

Hundreds.	Value under the Confessor.	Value under the Conqueror.	Number of Villains.	Borderers.	Lords.	Ploughs.	Oxen.	Churches.	Ministers, or Retainers.	Fisheries.	Salt-pans.	Acres of Meadow.	Thanes, or Knights, under the Confessor.	Knights, or Military Tenants, under the Conqueror.	No Manours.
Bolton	£. s. d. 54 16 3	£. s. d. 64 1 3	80	47	6	30	84	4	8	3 of 4s. 10d.	5	22	Lewin, Edwin, Alwi.	Hu. Fitz-herbert, Rich. Knight.	6
Whitstable	12 11 0	12 10 0	14	13	3	21	20	1	1	7 of 5s.	1	28	Norman, Edward, Alf, Alred.	Vital, Athelwold, Robert Latin.	3
Canterbury	25 0 0	29 0 0	6	39	4	51	30	1	1	3 of 4s.	47	162	Burgesses of Canterbury.	Haimo, Viscount.	2
Sturry	69 12 6	108 0 0	64	146	13	30	114	2	4	7 of 5s.	2	50	Abbot of St. Austin's.	Haimo, 5 Knights.	2
Forewic	10 2 0	16 4 0	8	15	1	1	4	1	14	3 of 4s.	2	50	Abbot of St. Austin's.	Abbot of St. Austin's.	1
Chiflet	52 0 0	78 0 0	72	68	5	39	98	1	2	3 of 4s.	2	89	Abbot of St. Austin's.	Abbot, 4 Norman Knights.	4
Downhamford	76 0 0	98 0 0	100	109	9	33	102	3	2	1 1/2 10d.	1	13	Edric, Sbern, Alred, Siward.	William, Kt. Colville, Maltravers.	1
Petham	17 16 3	29 0 0	36	29	6	19	62	2	20	1 1/2 10d.	1	19	Stigand, Archbishop	Lanfranc, Nigell, Godfrey.	5
Bridge	46 0 0	54 0 0	87	9	8	21	76	5	2	25 34s. 8d.	1	61	Edwin, Alred, Lewin, Azor.	R. Fitz-william, Montfort, Colville	3
Berham	46 0 0	148 0 0	132	73	10	58	157	2	3	1	1	61	Stigand, Archbishop.	Fulbert, Herbert, Obern.	2
Thanet	100 0 0	149 0 0	239	71	9	90	216	3	45	1	1	1	Stigand, and Abbot of St. Austin's.	Lanfranc, Abbot, 3 Knights.	31
Borough Lath	524 18 0	776 15 3 1/2	926	618	76	328	963	23	45	40 1/2 2l. 9s. 4d.	56	479	See future general Recapitulation.	See future general Recapitulation.	31

CHAP. I. Eastrye-lath consisted of six hundreds; Preston, Wingham,
 1065— Sandwich, Eastrye, Corniloe, and Besborough. We shall con-
 1272. tinue our route, in the same direction we pursued, when writing
 the history of the Borough Lath.

So long as we continue in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, ecclesiastics will be found to possess the major part of all property. Preston hundred appertained to the abbey of St. Austin's, and included the manour so called and the modern hamlet of Elinton ^a. In each district was a sub-tenant in the days of the Conquerour, and a female, by name ^b Godeffa, held by all odial tenure, which is here represented as similar to frank-almoigne, and paid to St. Austin's a small annual rent.

Wingham. Wingham consisted only of one manour, but had a hamlet dependant upon it of the name of Fleet. This district had been estimated at forty ^c fowlings, under the Confessour, but having been over-rated, in the days of William it only paid for thirty-five, including the possessions of ^d William D'arcey, who had a subordinate military tenant, and five knights of the archbishop, with the accustomed train of numerous yeomen, rustics, and attendants; the necessary and general appendages of mills, fishery, and salt-work; and two ^e woods, for forming the wattled courts of the lord, or supplying shingles for his palaces or edifices.

^a Ælveton, Alwis Town. 12 b 2.

^b Godeffa tenuit in alodium & dedit inde Sancto Augustino 25d. in elemosinâ unoquoque anno. Domesday, 12 b 2.

Godeffa held Bedesham, in Eastrye lath, from Edward the Confessour. We believe this lady to have been Godiva Comitissa, by corrupt abbreviation Godeffa. Godiva Countess widow of Godwin.

^c Pro 40 solinis se defendebat tempore regis Edvardi, modò pro 35. 3 b 2.

^d De hoc manerio tenet Willielmus de Arcis unum solinum in Fletes et habet in dominio unam carucam, 4 villanos, et unum militem. 3 b 2.

^e Duæ silvulæ ad clausuram. Ibid.

^f Sandwich hundred cannot with propriety be omitted in our perambulatory description, though we have already described it, when we reviewed the boroughs of East Kent. CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

The hundred of East-rye is so peculiarly connected with those of Bezbrough and Corniloe, is so irregular in its form, and comprehends such a variety of places within its district, that it is particularly difficult to insert them with precision, in a map of such small dimensions, or accurately ascertain the number of manours or hamlets contained in it, with its various proprietors, in three lines of a table. This hundred certainly comprized at least twenty-four ^g places, with distinct names, or different occupiers. As the tables cannot possibly convey some interesting intelligence, we must occasionally enter into detail. East-rye.

This district was occupied by numerous tenants and sub-tenants, equally, under the ^h Saxon and ⁱ Norman monarchy. The communication betwixt England and the Continent was considerable under Edward; and the situation was peculiarly desirable to possessors of property in Normandy, that occasionally

^f Sandwice jacet in suo proprio hundredo. 3 a 1. See page 22.

^g Hama, 11 b 1—Hertange, 11 a 2—Hamolde, 11 a 1—Ece, 11 b 1—Eftenberge, 4 b 2—Flenguessam, 4 b 2—Estrei, 5 a 2—Geting, 5 a 2—Cilledene, 11 b 1—Gollefberge, 11 a 2—Chenoltone, 11 a 2—Edefham, 5 a 2—Ringeton, 11 a 1—Berfrestone, 9 b 2—Efwalt, 9 b 2—Walwalefere, 11 b 1—Danetone, 11 b 2—Brochestelle, 11 b 2—Effewelle, 11 b 2—Selinges, 11 b 2—Seling, 9 b 2—Popefelle, 9 b 2—Soles, 11 a 2—Bedefham, 11 a 2.

^h Queen Eddiva, Earl Godwin, Sbern, Alnod, Edward, Wluard or Uíwi, Alwin * or Lewin, Elmer, Molleve, and Godeffa.

ⁱ Sub-tenants. Ansfrid, Adam Fitz-herbert, Athelwold, Crookthorn, Colville, Ernold, Folet, Fitz-letard, Fitz-robot, Turftin, and various knights.

* In ascertaining synonymous terms, indicative of the same person, consonants must principally assist our judgment; this idea is strongly corroborated by the Hebrew language; and the various vocabularies of South-sea voyagers.

CHAP. I. visited both countries. Hence the politic Odo obliged his mi-
 1065— litary retainers with small portions of land, for their particular
 1272. accommodation in this neighbourhood; for this wise and
 powerful Earl Bishop, and the metropolitan, were alone tenants
 in chief of this hundred. Some feudal ^k knights possessed only
 sufficient ground to maintain themselves and followers, though
 Colville, Crookthorn, and Fitz-letard possessed extensive tracts
 in various parts. The ^l names of the same place were varied
 in such a manner, as easily to distinguish their limits and scite,
 their peculiar situation, and quality. Even the subordinate
 tenants appear to have possessed, at this period, a species of
 legislative power, for ^m Osbern Fitz-letard, who was invested
 with Hame and Chillenden, by the earl of Kent, under separate
 jurisdiction in the reign of the Confessor, formed them into
 one manour, under the immediate controul of his own hall,
 or court.—The two manours, of Adesham and Eastrye, that
 nearly equalled in ⁿ value the other twenty-two portions, were
 occupied by the archbishop. These, and other particular cir-
 cumstances, will easily be observed and distinguished by an in-
 telligent examiner of the tables. Indeed if we include the
 fine ^o for favour and protection paid to the primate, these ma-
 nours were more productive than the whole hundred.

Beibrough.

^p Beibrough hundred comprized the manours of Norbourne,
 Mundingham, and Deal, with a small portion of St. Mar-

^k Adam, Herbert, 1 jugum, equal to 20 Cheshire acres.

^l Hama, Hamold—Ece, Eisse, Estenberge—Eswalt, Walwalefere.

^m Osbernus misit terras eorum (Hama et Cilledene) in unum manerium. 11 b 1.

ⁿ Estrie, 36l. 10s. 4½d.—Edesham, 59l. 16s. 4d. Equal to 96l. 6s. 8½d.
 Total of the Hundred, 192l. 14s. 4½d.

^o De Gerfumne, 100s.

^p BEUSBERG, Dela, 1 b 2—Norborne, 12 b 1—Mundingham, 12 b 1—
 Sancta Margaritta, 1 b 2—Ripa, 2 a 2—Bevesfel, 12 a 1. Domesday.

garet's,

garet's, and the hamlets of Ripple and Beawfield.—Norbourne CHAP. I.
1065—
1272. was a manour of great extent, value, and population. It was under the immediate jurisdiction of the abbot of St. Austin's, but eight Norman knights possessed extensive districts there, some of whom held of him by ^a gavel-kind tenure, and were exonerated from those slavish services, which the ^r villains that formerly resided there, were accustomed to perform under the Saxon government. Some of these military ^s vassals possessed districts of from five hundred to a thousand acres in extent; and could we by any means find a correspondence in their titles, we might have presumed that they were the eight feudal chieftains, that Lambarde ^t reports to have been appointed by William, for the custody of Dover castle.—^u Mongeham was occupied by the monks of St. Austin's, and Wadard, a military retainer. The portion of the ecclesiastics had been exempted, from time immemorial, from every national contribution; but the laical possessors paid to the land-tax, equally under the Saxon and Norman monarchs, though the two divisions constituted one manour. This ^x knight held by gavel-kind tenure of the abbey, at a rent of thirty shillings per

^a Ipse vero nullum servitium reddit abbati nisi 30 s. quos persolvit in anno.

Domesd. 12 b 1.

^r De terrâ villanorum tenent, 12 b 1.

^s Wadard tenet 3 solins—Oidelard tenet de terrâ villanorum 1 solin, et de hoc manerio unum solinum & vocatur Bevesfel. Domesday, 12 a 1.

^t William of Albrance, Fulbert of Dover, William Arsicke, Galfride Peverell, William Maynemouth, Robert Porthe, Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitz-williams. Lambardes Perambulation, 4to. 1596. p. 153.

Oidelard, Gilbertus, Wadard, Odelin, Marcherius, Osbern Fitz-letard, Ranulfus de Columbellis, Ranulfus de Valbadon. Domesd. 12 b 1.

^u In hoc manerio, terra, quam tenent monachi, nunquam geldavit, et Wadard tenet ibi terram, quæ tempore regis Edvardi semper geldavit, & illo tempore erat manerium insimul. Domesd. 12 b 1.

^x Nullum servitium inde reddit nisi 30 s. per annum abbati. 12 b 1.

CHAP. I. annuam.—Deal, and a portion of St. Margaret's, were solely
 1065—occupied by clerical possessors. The abbot of ^v St. Austin's
 1272. held one moiety, as prebendary of St. Martin's, Dover; Anschil^z, arch-deacon, held one portion of Stigand's and others, as prebendary; ^a Edwin, and ^b Athelwold inducted under the Saxon government, continued to hold their prebends; though the bishop of Baieux, when dividing them, appropriated a share of Edwin's to Alan, his secretary, to which Ulric of Oxford succeeded; and Robert Black and Fitz-tydald occupied other districts, which Goldstan and Derinc had enjoyed, as prebendaries, under the Confessor.

Beſbrough. Beſbrough hundred comprehended at least twenty-four distinct ^c hamlets, or parts of manours, for we cannot presume that there were so many distinct jurisdictions in so small a district. Indeed it appears highly probable that the whole hundred, independant of the possessions of St. Martin's, and the borough of Dover, was under the baronial government of Hugh Montfort. He possessed sixteen mills, distinguishing

^v In Addelam tenet abbas Sti. Augustini, &c. Antecessor ejus tenuit in præbenda similiter. Domest. 1 b 2.

^z Anschil, archidiaconus tenet, &c. hanc terram tenuit Stigand archiepiscopus. Hæ 100 acra erant de præbendis. 1 b 2.

^a Edwin tenet, &c. ipsemet tenuit tempore regis Edvardi de hac præbendâ sumpſit episcopus baiocensis 8 acras, et dedit Alan Clerico suo, modò habet Ulric de Oxeneford. 1 b 2.

^b In Addelam tenet Adelold, &c. Iſtemet tenuit tempore regis Edvardi.

Domest. 1 b 2.

^c BEUSBERGE—Apletone, 11 a 2.—Bocheland, 1 b 2.—Cerlentine, 1 b 1.—Brocheſtelle, 11 a 2.—Leuiberge, 11 a 1. & 11 a 2.—Ewelle, 11 a 1.—Erwelle, 13 b 1.—Colret, 11 a 1.—Hamestede, 11 b 2.—Hicham, 1 b 2.—Havocheſten, 2 b 2.—Medredive, 2 a 2.—Neventone, 13 b 1. & 11 b 1.—Oxenai, 10 b 2.—Poltone, 13 b 2.—Ferlingelai, 1 b 2.—Peſinges—et Piham, 10 b 2.—Gocistone, 1 b 1.—Paſs Stæ. Margaretæ, 1 b 1.—Sibertſwalt, 1 b 2.—Soltones, 11 a 1.—Weſclive, 11 a 1.—Suanetone, 11 a 2.

appendages

appendages of manorial right, at this æra; of the two others CHAP. I.
1065—
1272. situated in this division, one in Dover, occupied by Hugh Port, is particularly specified not to be annexed to any manour; the other at ^d Charlton, was attached to a monastery in Dover, and its prior Fitz-oger; of which St. Martin's canons had been unjustly deprived by Odo; but the distantly-situated mills of Ewell, Eastwell, Westcliff, and Newington, were all solely occupied by the lord paramount of the district, who held from the sovereign by ^e Saxon peerage, and governed the district as ^f baron of the realm. The villages of Sibertswold, Gursen, Charlton, Buckland, and Farthinglœ, were the property of the canons of St. Martin's, as a corporate society, in the reign of the Confessor, and principally occupied by their ^g prebendaries; the bishop of Baieux divided their ^h seven thousand acres in Corniloe and Besbrough, and appropriated particular portions to each canon and prebendary, and thereby had a convenient opportunity of providing for some of his ecclesiastical dependants. In general the sons of the prior possessors

^d In Doveře unum Molendinum de 48 ferlingis frumenti non pertinens ulli manerio. 11 a 1.

In eadem villa (Cerlentine) Willielmus filius Ogeri tenet unum Molendinum & unum Monasterium in Doveře de episcopo. Canonici calumniantur. 1 b 1.

^e Tenuerunt in *paragio*. Domesday passim.

^f Hugo de Montfort habet *caput* manerii (* Ewelle) et ibi 5½ Molini de 61.

Domes. 11 a 2.

^g Baldwin, Alwi, Alric, Alred, Esmelt, (chaplain of the Confessor) Lewin, Edwin, Spirites, and Ulric.

^h 21 Solin. in hundred de Cornely & Beufberge. 1 b 1.

* Ewell and Westcliffe were estimated at 2600 acres, were occupied by Crookthorn and Hugh Port, powerful and opulent knights, as sub-tenants of Odo, yet the mills were transferred to Montfort, tenant in chief of the crown, and controuling lord of these manours of the Earl Bishop, with baronial jurisdiction.

succeeded

CHAP. I. succeeded to the inheritance of their ⁱ fathers, though the abbey
 1065— was despoiled of numerous ^k mills; manours, fisheries, and salt-
 1272. works, to accommodate the Norman dependants of the Earl, with
 a convenient and well-supplied mansion, in their general inter-
 course with their continental possessions. The laical proprietors
 of Pincham, and other districts in this neighbourhood, pos-
 sessed uncommon privileges under the Saxon monarchy. Six
 Thanes had a ^l right of choosing their patron under Edward,
 and in the days of William, a ^m freeholder continued to retain
 his possessions in Newington, but the ⁿ chartered land which
 two Thanes possessed in ^o Hamstead, under the Confessor,
 were seized by Odo, and transferred to a ^p Norman knight.

For farther particular information, relative to this lath, we
 refer the reader to our general Tables of Places and Hundreds,
 but as we find it possible to render this table of Eastrye-lath,
 more complete than the edited Borough-lath, we take an op-
 portunity of stating, that Bolton, or Boughton hundred was
 estimated at 15½ fowlings, and contained 1 mill; Whitstable,
 at 2½; Canterbury, at 2, with 8 mills; Sturry, at 14, with
 27 mills; Chislet, at 12; Downhamford, at 16, with 5 mills;
 Piteham, at 7; Bridge, at 11, with 4 mills; Berham, at 13,
 with 5 mills; and Thanet at 48, with 3 mills; and that the
 whole Lath of the Borough was estimated at 161 fowlings,
 and contained 23 mills.

ⁱ Ulstan, to his father Ulwin; Sired, to his father's prebend; Alred, to his
 father's, &c. Domef. 1 b 2.

^k Vide Domefday, 2 a 2.

^l Poterant ire quolibet cum terris suis Lessan, et Lewin, et Eluret, et Sired,
 et duo alii, tempore regis Edvardi. 10 b 2.

^m Sochemannus tenens 16 acras terræ, et ipse idem tenuit de rege Edvardo.

Domef. 13 b 2.

ⁿ Quod tenuerunt duo liberi homines de rege Edvardo in *Bochelende*. 11 b 2.

^o Hougham court.

^p Ranulfus de Valbadon.

A SUMMARY TABLE OF THE HUNDREDS,

SITUATED IN

EASTRYE LATH,

IN THE

REIGNS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR;

THEIR VALUE, POPULATION, &c. &c.

Hundreds.	Value under the Confessor.	Value under the Conqueror.	Sowls.	Number of Villains.	Borderers.	Lords.	Villains Ploughs.	Oxen.	Churches.	Ministers, or Retainers.	Fisheries.	Mills.	Sat pans.	Acres of Meadow.	Hogs.	Thanes, or Knights, under the Confessor.	Knights, or Military Tenants, under the Conqueror.	No Manours.
Preston	£. s. d. 12 0 0	£. s. d. 22 0 0	5½	26	34	5	10	42								Godeffa.	Abbot, Vital, Ansfrid.	2
Wingham	77 0 0	123 0 0	40	89	42	9	58	146		16	1	2	1		5	Archbishop. See History, p. 22.	Archbishop, 6 Knights, D'arcey.	2
Sandwich																		1
Eastrye	166 2 4½	192 14 4½	50½	289	87	39	81	282	2	6	1	2½	3	36	10	Eddiva, Sbern, Godwin, Edward, Alnod, Wluard, Molleve, Ulwi, Alwin, Elmer, Godeffa.	Adam, Ansfrid, Athelwold, Crookthorn, Colville, Ernold, Obern, Fitz-robert, Folet, Turfin, Wilbert, Herbert and 3 Knights.	23
Corniloe	124 0 0	156 11 4	42½	109	109	17	46	147	1	2		1		15	14	Stigand, Athelwold, Abbot of St. Austin's, Derinc, Edwin, Goldstan, 9 Preb. and Canons. Alnod, Godric, Edric, Molleve, Coloen & Freemen.	Abbot St. Austin's, and 8 Knights. See History.	6
Beobrough	101 0 0	133 3 6	38½	79	164	24	28½	144	4	9		18		34	4		10 Prebends, H. Montfort, and 13 Knights.	24
EASTRYE LATH	480 2 4½	627 9 2½	136½	592	436	94	223½	741	7	33	2	23½	4	85	33	See future general Recapitulation.		58

CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

Wye-lath.

Favreshant.

The lath of Wye comprehended the hundreds of Feverham *, Felborough, Calehill, Chart, Wye, and Longbridge, and probably a small portion of Bolton and Blackburn. We shall travel through this district, from its northern side, Feverham, to its southern boundary by Liming-lath in a regular course.

The hundred of ^a Feverham contained twenty manours or hamlets, exactly the same number ascribed by ^b Lambarde, in the reign of Elizabeth, though there is a trifling variation in their names. The town of Feverham was one of the ^c four places in Kent, independant of cities and boroughs, that William retained in his own possession. A ^d market was established here at this early period, and the tolls produced four pounds to the deputy of the monarch. Odo was the only lay proprietor, in this district, holding in chief of the crown. The archbishop of Canterbury possessed Preston and Leveland, the abbot of St. Austin's a village, by presumption the modern Warden, in the Isle of Sheppey, which constituted a part of this hundred. But though the lands of Edward and Godwin, with their tenants, were transferred to the bishop of Baieux, yet in the ^e report of the assembled testimony of the four laths

* Favreshant, Feliberg, Calehille, Cert, Wi, et Langabrigge.

^a FAVRESHANT.—Favreshant, 2 a 2—Dodeham, 10 b 2—Wirentone, 12 a 2—Herste, 10 a 2—Ore, 10 a 1 et 10 a 2—Ernoltun, 10 a 2—Bocheland 10 b 1 et 10 a 2—Nortone, 10 a 1—Ospringes, 10 a 1—Prestetone, 5 a 1—Perie, 10 a 2—Cildresham, 10 a 1—Machehevet, 10 a 2—Nordestling, 10 a 2—Trevelai, 10 a 2—Eslinges, 10 b 2—Levelant, 4 a 2—Badelesmere, 10 a 2—Stanefelle, 10 a 1.—Rongostone, 10 b 2.

^b See Lambardes Perambulation, and the tenth and fifteenth of Kent, p. 45, 4to. 1596.

^c Tarentefort—Elesford—Middletune—et Favreshant. Domest. 2 b 2.

^d Mereatum de 4 libris. 2 b 2.

^e Has infra-scriptas leges reges concordant homines de quatuor levis, etc. De his terris scilicet Bocheland et alium Bocheland, Ernulfstone, Schildricheham, Piria, et alia Piria, et Ospringes habet rex has foris-facturas Handfocam, Gribrige, Foristel. Domest. 1 b 1. See future general recapitulation of East-Kent.

of

of East-Kent, several hamlets in this quarter continued to pay their ordinary fines to the monarch, according to ancient custom.^{CHAP. I.} These lands had been held by Seward, the sheriff of 1065—
the county, and were situated in the Isle of Hearty, Ore, 1272.
Hurft, the two Bucklands, Hearne, Sheldwich, the two Peries, and Ospring. Basmere was occupied by Ansfrid, a knightly dependant of the earl, when the commissioners, attended by juries of hundreds, entered their circuitous report. At this period the abbey of St. Austin's entered their claim as the true proprietors, and supported their pretensions by the concurring testimony of the hundreds in their favour. But the son of its late tenant, conscious that his own freedom and independence were strongly affected by the rank of his father, supported the right of Odo, as Earl, or Prince of Kent, and affirmed that his father was of liberal descent, could dispose of his property without the concurrence of this religious foundation, and owed it neither suit or service. This statement was controverted by the abbot and monks, and they appealed to a county court. In consequence, at the conclusion of the entries of their possessions in Domesday, it is particularly specified, that Basmere appertained to the abbey by the testimony of the Shire, and that the occupier in the days of the Confessor was their vassal. By such verdict, repossession was obtained, the ratification of the Saxon-laws by William proved beyond controversy, and the slavery of our Saxon ancestors fully established.

^f Hoc manerium reclamat abbas Sti. Augustini, quia habuit tempore regis Edvardi, et hundredi attestantur ei; sed filius hominis dicit patrem suum se posse vertere ubi voluerit, et hoc non annuunt monachi. Domes. 10 a 2.

^g Scyra testificatur, quod Bedenesmere fuit Sti. Augustini tempore regis Edvardi, et de illo, qui eam tenebat, habebat abbas facam et focam.

Domes. 12 b 2.

CHAP. I. Felbrough ^h hundred consisted of nine manours or hamlets.
 1065—Chartham and Godmersham appertained to the archbishop,
 1272.

and, like other ecclesiastical possessions, were better cultivated than the adjoining district. Their improvement had been so rapid, that their rental was more than doubled, in the short space of twenty years; for ⁱ all lands were frequently valued at this period, and let at rack rent. Each of these villages had a ^k church, but at Godmersham two ministers resided, at Chartham only one. The remainder of the hundred was almost solely possessed by Odo, who parcelled it to his military retainers. Of these Fulbert of Dover occupied the opulent manour of Chilham, which was well supplied with valuable mills, bacons, and fisheries, and to which thirteen houses in the city of Canterbury were annexed. We may form an estimate of the comparative insignificance of the other hamlets, when their mills were rated at half a mark, and the total of their value at twenty-two pounds. Of these, Deane, or Shot-tenden, occupied under the Confessour by four thanes, was seized by the sheriff of William, for defect of payment, probably, to the national land-tax; and Cumbe, or Winchcomb, furnished one military retainer to Odo, in addition to its assessed payments. There was a Grange, or mansion, to accommodate the abbot of St. Austin's in this hundred, denominated Charing-hall, let to a sub-tenant.

^a FERLIBERG, Effamelesford, 10 a 2—Certe ham, 5 a 1—Gomersham, 5 a 1—Hortone, 10 b 1—Cherinchelle, 12 b 1—Cilleham, 10 a 1—Dene, 10 b 2—Betmontestune, 10 b 1—Cumbe, 10 b 1. Domesday.

ⁱ Quandò recepit, valuit 12 l. modò 25 l. et tamen reddit 30 l. Cilleham et Gomersham similiter. Domes. 5 a 1.

^k In Gomersham æcclesia et 2 servi, et in Certe ham æcclesia et 1 servi. Domes. 5 a 1. There can be little doubt that servi immediately following æcclesia is synonymous with modern ministri.

The

The hundred of Catehill comprehended seven ¹ villages, or hamlets. Its most valuable district was occupied by the arch-^{CHAP. I.} bishops, and Lanfranc retained Charing, Welles, Pluckley, ^{1065—}Little-Chart, and East Lenham, under his immediate jurif- ^{1272.} diction. ^{Catehill.} It is remarkable, that the Register of Domesday should not record one church to have been established at the productive ^m manours, either of Charing, or Welles, the occasional residence of the primate, and where numerous ⁿ ecclesiastics most probably attended him. Whilst at Pevington, a ^o feudal tenure, a ^p church with nine attendants is reported to have been founded, though its value was only estimated at six pounds. For other particulars, the tables may satisfactorily be consulted.

The peculiar hundred of Wye comprehended ^q seven distinct ^{Wye.} manours or places. But as there is an uncommon entry in Domesday, relative to the jurisdiction of this district, we cannot with propriety omit noticing it, though not certain whether our interpretation will be admitted. It is stated, that “ of ^r the

¹ CALEHELLE—Cheringes, 3 b 2—Lerham, 4 b 1—Rotinges, 12 a 2—Welle, 5 a 2—Litelcert, 5 a 1—Pluchelei, 3 b 2—Pevintone, 10 b 2. Domes. To these may be added a portion in Pistinges, held by Ralph Crookthorn, of which the particulars are not recorded. See Domes. 10 b 2.

^m Value 100l. per annum.

ⁿ 19 servi.

^o De feudo episcopi baiocensis. 10 b 2.

^p Æcclesia et 9 servi. Ibid.

^q W1—Wi, 11 b 2—Boltune, 14 a 1—Darenden, 12 a 1—Esmerefel, 12 a 2—Estwelle, 13 a 1—Manerium, 14 a 2—Manerium, 5 a 2.—These manours were probably Northburg et Gara, for Domesday, 1 a 2, de uno Jugo de Northburg 12d. aut unum Ineward. Et de Gara unum Ineward. Hæ terræ jacent in Wi.

^r De 22 hundredis pertinentibus isti manerio, facæ, et foca, et omnia forisfactura, [* quæ] justè pertinent regi. Domes. 11 b 2.

* Ignorance of the scribe.

CHAP. I. “ twenty-two hundreds belonging to this manour, fac and foc,
 1065— “ and all fines justly appertain to the monarch.” * Lambarde
 1272. reports, in his Perambulation, that the Chronicle of Battle-
 Abbey contains a similar Register. He endeavours to over-
 come the difficulty by a suggestion, that the lath of Sherwin-
 hope contains an equal number of hundreds, and therefore
 Wye must have included the whole of that division of East
 Kent. This solution cannot be admitted, because he includes
 Boughton, situated in the Borough-lath, Blackburn, Rovenden,
 and Tenterden, in Liming-lath; Mylton, itself a lath at this
 æra; and enumerates Barkley, Branfield, and Cranebrooke, in
 his catalogue, names totally unknown at that period. Yet,
 with such inadmissible additions, he only reckons nineteen
 hundreds in this lath, which by such well-authorized deduc-
 tions are reduced to eleven. This extension also would totally
 destroy † the oval form of Wye, from which probably it ob-
 tained the name. With submission then we suggest the fol-
 lowing illustration.

“ Manour, in common acceptation, is a less general term
 than hundred, consequently in this passage must be used in an
 extraordinary sense. “ Manour, in its original signification,
 comprehended the resident inhabitants of a district, subjected
 to the controul of a particular court. But as there were
 courts of frank pledge, there were likewise baronial courts; as
 there were inferior manours of a knight, there were superior
 manours of an earl, viscount, or baron, that controuled the
 subordinate. From such, and other concurring difficulties, the
 ignorant scribes of Domesday were reduced to a dilemma; for

* Page 284.

† WI, an egg.

“ From maneo, to reside upon.—Villani were fixtures at this æra, not capable
 of changing their abode. Domes. passim.

if they had stated that in the lath of Wye there were twenty-two hundreds, the record would have been incorrect, and irrelevant, since speaking of a jurisdiction, that extended not even to one-third of the number. If they had stated that one manour contained twenty-two manours, they must have explained their nature and difference. To avoid this difficulty, and yet render themselves perfectly intelligible to a County jury, they report that the baronial manour of Wye, which the king transferred not to the abbey of Battle, but retained under the government of his viscount, comprehended twenty-two ^{*} inferior jurisdictions, that occasionally appealed to its court on litigated points, and that the fines arising from such controversies, yielded a revenue of twenty pounds to the proprietor. This entry was intended to discriminate between the petty manours that owed immediate suit and service to the court of Wye, as the head of the barony, and the extensive lordships, not only in Wye-lath, but in the appropriate hundred of Wye, occupied by peers of the crown, by ^y Odo and ^z Earl Eustace, Hugh ^a Montfort, and ^b Haimo viscount. This illustration is strongly supported by other authorities, by proofs, that the feudal retainer ^c Montfort held districts, that in Edward's time, supplied eels to the court of the lord. But as we are exceeding our prescribed limits, we must refer to the tables.

^{*} Manour and hundred synonymous, according to the Compilers of Domesday. See Dissert. on Laws, &c. p. 23.

^y Montfort tenet unum jugum in Estwelle de *feodo* episcopi baiocensis.

Domes. 13 a 1.

^z Tenet Boltune (in capite) pro 7 solinis. 14 a 1.

^a Tria juga sunt infra divisionem Hugonis (in capite) 13 a 1.

^b Haimo vicecomes tenet *de rege* unum manerium in Wit hundred. 14 a 2.

^c De tenâ sochmannorum. Hugo de Montfort habet duo juga redditia 300 anguillas et duos solidos, et sacam et focam, in T. R. E. reddebant (ipse et Radulfus de Curbespinâ et Adelulfus.

Domes. 11 b 2.

Longbridge

CHAP. I. ^d Longbridge hundred probably contained only six hamlets, 1065— or manours, yet, as three of them were occupied by different 1272. tenants, are twice entered in Domesday, and designated by Longbridge. varying characters, we shall enumerate the nine names in our

notes, and map, to avoid misrepresentation. Chenetone must be the Chelmington of ^e Pack, which he states to be the true western philosophical boundary of this county, and which this celebrated Autograph records to have been situated at that period in ^f Burmarsh, which at the present æra is denominated by the general name of Romney Marsh. There was a portion of this manour exempt from land-tax, and villains, consequently yeomen, or farmers, rented some share under the Confessor, from the abbey of St. Austin's, but the principal tenant's name is illegible.—Mershham was annexed to the archbishopric. These two villages were estimated at three times the value of the whole hundred, paid for eleven fowlings out of fourteen and a half, and contained seven-eighths of the yeomen. The particulars of that ^g Mershham wrested from St. Martin's, Dover, by Alnod Cilt ^h, or Prince, and afterwards occupied by Robert Romney, are not inserted in the Rolls.

Chart. ⁱ Chart hundred was of small extent, and solely occupied by ecclesiastics. It contained only two hamlets, the place from whence the name is assumed, and a small portion of Ripton. The Tables will furnish such information, as the Autograph of Domesday contains.

^d LANGABRIGE—Merelesham, 2 a 2, vel Mershham, 3 b 2—Seivetone, 13 a 1, vel Suestone, 14 a 1—Estefort, 13 a 1, vel Effetesford, 13 a 1—Chenetone, 12 b 2—Effella, 13 a 1—Tevegate, 14 a 1.

^e See Pack's Map of Kent.

^f Chenetone, in Borchmers, 12 b 2—probably therefore another Chenetone, Kennington Common.

^g Unum jugum quietum ab omni Scoto regio, 12 b 2.

^h See History, p. 18.

ⁱ CERTH—Certh, 5 a 1—Rapentone, 12 a 2.

A SUMMARY TABLE OF THE HUNDREDS,

SITUATED IN

WYE LATH,

IN THE

REIGNS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR;

THEIR VALUE, POPULATION, &c. &c.

Hundreds.	Value under the Confessor.			Value under the Conqueror.			Sowls.	Number of Villains.	Bordere.	Lords.	Villains Ploughs.	Oxen.	Churches.	Ministers, or Rectifiers.	Fisheries.	Mills.	Salt-pans.	Acres of Meadow.	Hogs.	Thanes, or Knights, under the Confessor.	Knights, or Military Tenants, under the Conqueror.	No Manours.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																
Feverham	163	11	2	195	12	0	42½	236	118	25	72	238	10	72	7½	9	5	23	355	Siward, Turgis, Lewin, Alnod.	Fulbert, Port, Adam, Ansfid, Olf-bern, Fitz-anichil, Fitz-fulbert, De-mare, Fitz-ivo.	20
Felbrough	81	10	0	164	0	0	22	204	46	14	38	160	3	8	2	14		194	197	Alred, Godric, Alnod, Wana, Alward, Leweron, Leweret.	Ansfid, Fulbert, Athelwold, Montfort, Crookthorn, Wadard.	9
Calehill	75	6	4	146	13	4	22	165		17½	60½	212	4	50	1	7		108½	351	Sbern, and Ecclesiastics.	Crookthorn, Godfrey, and William Knight.	7
Wye	124	6	8	164	16	6	19½	215	56					42		8		222	550	Godwin, Frederic, and Ecclesiast.	Montfort, Adam, Crookthorn.	7
Longbridge	28	7	0	42	13	0	14½	79	32	7	31½	89	3	4		5	2	35	70	Bixi bold, 3 Freeman, a Soche-man, Wireln, God.	Maigno, and Ecclesiastics.	6
Chart	15	0	0	31	0	0	3½	38	23	3	22½	55		5		2½	1	38	110	Ecclesiastics.	Anfered.	2
WYE LATH	568	1	2	744	14	10	124	937	275	66½	224½	754	11	181	10½	45½	8	620½	1633	See future general Recapitulation.		51

CHAP. I. The lath of ^a Liming comprehending sixteen hundreds and
 1065—Romney-marsh, completes the extent of East Kent, and we
 1272. entertain little doubt relative to the accuracy of the presumed
 Liming-lath corresponding situation of each hundred in our Map, if we
 except our modern Marden, to which we have appropriated
 the Domesday S^VMERDENE. Indeed we have strong pre-
 sumptive evidence to fix on this scite, since in the numerous
 catalogue of the possessions of Earl Odo in this Autograph,
 there is not one place recorded in the four previous folios, or
 in the subsequent entries of his possessions, that lies not in
 East Kent. Since this lath is very irregular in its form, and
 the reader might otherwise find some difficulty in accompany-
 ing us in our progress, we shall commence our tour in its
 south-western quarter, and the mode, in which our Map is
 engraved, will remove the principal impediments, that might
 obstruct his view.

Rovinden. In visiting the Wealds of Kent, we must not expect to find
 equal population, agriculture, rural implements of husbandry,
 or accommodation for military chieftains. The hundreds in
 this district are inferior both in assessment to the land-tax, and
 value to their proprietor, to villages or hamlets in the vicinity
 of Canterbury or Dover; as is strongly exemplified in ^b Ro-
 vinden, which consisted of a small tract called Dean, or a
 dingle of wood, adjoining to Belice, a portion of Montfort's
 barony, and called elsewhere Benindene, or Belice Dene, our
 modern Beninden.

^a LINWARTLEST vel LIMENOWART-LEST—Rovinden—S^m. Mardene—Se-
 lebrist—Blacheborne—Oxenai—Adeloutebrige—Marefc de Romenel—Hame
 —Neucerce—Lanport—Werde—Belicolt vel Briceode—Stret vel Estraites—
 Hen—Fulchestan—Stotinges vel Estothinges—Moniberge vel Nuniberg vel
 Honinberg.

^b Rovinden—Benindene, 11 a 1—et Dena quæ remansit extra divisionem
 Hugonis de Montfort et jacet in Belice. 9 b 2.

Marden

^c Marden hundred consisted of six paltry hamlets, without a mill, a church, a fishery, or an acre of meadow. The only circumstance that can excite a comment, relates to a ^d transfer of ten villains, or yeomen, with their chattels, from Richard Fitz-gilbert to Robert Latin, by the Earl of Kent; where it is stated that the knight of Odo obtained them by royal authority, or sanction of the name of the sovereign, for the bishop of Baieux probably, as justiciary of the realm, had despoiled a peer of the crown, to gratify a military retainer.

CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

Marden.

The hundred of Selbritten-den extended not beyond the confines of Newedene, a ^e market town at this early æra, whose tolls yielded a considerable revenue to the archbishop of Canterbury, its proprietor. Bishops and religious foundations were the general superintendants of traffic and commerce at this period, and when the monarch retained a town under the jurisdiction of his military viscount, an ecclesiastic was appointed to superintend and regulate the sale, purchase, or exchange of the articles exposed, and ratify the bargain; hence denominated the clerk of the market, which title is still retained to the present day.

Selbritten-
den.

The island of ^f Oxney is classed among the hundreds, though like many adjoining hamlets, so far from containing the number of sureties or jurymen, the name originally imported, that only nine cottagers, rustics of the lowest description, resided in the district; yet since a church was established there, and an ^g exalted

Oxney.

^c Sm. MARDENE — Sm. Mardene — Ticheteste — Wanesberge — Ece — Maffesberge Esmetone. Domf. 11 b 1.

^d Robert Latin de novo dono episcopi habet in manu regis de Ricardo filio comitis Gisleberti 10 villanos cum tribus carucis et silvâ 50 porcorum.

Domf. 11 b 1.

^e Newedene — Mercatum de 40s. 5d. minus. Domf. 4. a 1.

^f In Oxenai Hund. Palestrei. 10 b 2.

^g Edwi presbyter tenuit de rege Edvardo. Domf. 10 b 2.

CHAP. I. priest was the occupier under Edward, it might properly per-
 1065—haps have been denominated a tithing or petty manour, which
 1272. the scribes of the commissioners have frequently confounded
 with hundred in the Record of Domesday; especially when
 separated from the adjoining manour by a river or water-course.
 As only one manour is recorded to have existed in this hundred,
 and the national tax is estimated at three-fourths of a fowling,
 or about 253 statute acres, (not one-twentieth of the district,)
 we have great reason to presume, that the cultivated, arable,
 or meadow land was solely or principally assessed to this con-
 tribution.

Aloes-bridge Aloes-bridge is a hundred of a similar description. But as
 this and the hundreds of Lamport, Newchurch, and Worth
 are all included under the general title of Romney Marsh, and
 some places are recorded under that comprehensive head; to
 form any tolerable apprehension of this district, the adjoining
 country must be included in our view. There is no hamlet
 specified by name in this hundred, but the portions are deno-
 minated from their extent and proprietors, as Montfort's ^h yoke
 of land, or from their quality, as a ⁱ dingle annexed to Tenter-
 den manour. In the former of these divisions, twelve sockmen
 continued to reside, who must here be considered in the rank
 of yeomen, dependants of a manorial court; for it is impossible
 that so great a number could have received suit and service
 from inferior vassals in a confine so limited.

Lamport. To the hundred of Lamport fifty ^k burghesses appertained in
 Romney. There were two ^l hamlets independant of the

^h Ipse Montfort tenet unum *jugum* in Adeloutesbrige hundred in ipso Maresch.
 Domes. 13 a 2.

ⁱ Dena de manerio Titentone. Ibid. 11 a 1.

^k See History, Romney.

^l Afettune, 10 b 2—Midelea, 11 b 1—Lanport, 12 b 2.

place whence it was so denominated, whose names are re-^{CHAP. I.}
 corded, and some hundreds of acres in the Marsh. In these ^{1065—}
 villages ^{1272.} *m* sockmen particularly abounded, and from this cir-
 cumstance we are led to infer, that these men, probably,
 superintended the embankments, and acted as jurymen, in as-
 certaining the proportionate payments of different proprietors,
 according to the wise regulations of the Saxon Alfred. It
 is certain that more persons of this description are found in
 this neighbourhood, than in the whole county.

ⁿ Newchurch hundred was more extensive, populous, and ^{Newchurch.}
 opulent, and consisted of five distinct villages or portions.
 Bliffington, of which Alnod ° Cilt, or Prince, was proprietor
 under the Confessor, had wonderfully increased in value;
 and we must presume that land was not let on long ^p leases at
 this period to the farmer, since four estimates had been taken
 in the space of twenty years. This manour had indeed re-
 ceived an ^q addition, but this only consisted of three incon-
 siderable dingles. The occupancy of ^r Eton, a hamlet of Ten-

^m Sex sochemanni tenuerunt, 11 a 1. et duo sochemanni, 11 a 1.

ⁿ NEUCERCE—Bilsitone, 10 b 2—Etreton, 13 a 1—Rot (presumed Ro-
 tinges) 13 b 2—Maresc de Romenel, 13 b 2—Fane, 14 a 1.

° As this word, written *Child*, has puzzled many commentators on Shakespear,

“ Child Rowland to the dark Tower came.”

LEAR, Act 3d, Sc. 4th.

and many readers of Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry; by substituting Prince,
 or, at least, the Son of a Noble, they will have a just conception of such passages.

^p Tempore regis Edvardi valebat 10 libr. et post 30l. modò 50l. et tamen
 reddit 70l. *de firmâ.* Domef. 10 b 2.

^q In hoc manerium misit episcopus tres denas, quæ remanserunt extra divi-
 sionem comitis de Ow. Domef. 10 b 2.

^r Etreton, terra appreciatur in Titentone, quia illuc arata est, cum domi-
 nicis carrucis. 13 a 1.

CHAP. I. terden, in the days of the Conquerour, (because its land was
 1065—cultivated by Montfort's ploughs, the baron of the district,)
 1272. had been * litigated betwixt this feudal lord, and the canons of
 St. Martiu's. In this contest the ecclesiastics lost their suit, by
 the verdict of the hundred, the burgeses of Dover, the knights
 of Saint Augustine's, and the lath of Eastrye. Its former pos-
 sessour was proved to have held these premises by allodial
 tenure, (though recorded to have been a ' sockman) to have
 had five sub-tenants, and a *mill* of twenty shillings per annum.
 To this land therefore the military retainer of William was
 justly entitled. But we are not hence to infer that all sock-
 men were of this description, for in the division of Romney
 Marsh appertaining to this hundred, " twelve such persons oc-
 cupied less than one hundred and forty modern acres equally
 under Edward, and when this Autograph was compiled.

Worth, and
 Romney
 Marsh.

To the hundred of * Worth we shall annex those remaining
 districts in Romney Marsh, which are entered in Domesday
 under that general title, though they might have been included
 in other divisions. For † Hameſland moſt probably appertained
 to Warehorn, in Hame hundred, ſince the archbiſhop of Can-
 terbury was proprietor of both. But ‡ Burmarſh, or that

* Hoc teſtatur hundred, et burgenſes de Dovre, et homines abbatis Sancti Au-
 guſtini, et Eſtreſe leſt; quod terra Etretoſe, quam calumniantur canonici Sti.
 Martini de Dovre ſuper Hugonem de Montfort, quod Ulwile Wilde eam tenuit
 in Alodio, tempore regis, et defendebat ſe pro uno jugo, et hibi habebat unam
 carucam in dominio et quinque bordarios cum unâ carucâ, et unum molendinum
 de viginti ſolidis. 13 a 1.

† Tenuit unus ſochemannus. Ibid.

‡ Hugo tenet *dimidium* ſolinum in Mareſch de Romenel, &c. Duodecim
 ſochemanni *tenuerunt et tenent*. 13 a 2.

* WERDE, Eſtbrige, 13 a 1—Blachemenſtone, 13 a 1—Burwarmareſc, 12 b 2
 —Aſmeſlant, 5 a 2—Mareſc, 13 a 2.

† Aſmeſlant, 5 a 2.

‡ Burwar-mareſc as Borwar-leſt—Borough-marſh, and Borough-lath—for
 St. Auſtin's proprietors.

portion

portion of Romney Marsh that belonged to the borough of St. Augustine's, was certainly included in Worth district. ^a East-^{1065—}church, Blackmanstone, and a nameless adjoining village, were ^{1272.} possessions of the ^b principality, or earldom, of Godwin, under the Saxon dynasty, and afterwards were included in Montfort's barony, part of which were held by him in demesne, and others conferred on his military retainers.

Ham hundred consisted of ^c three hamlets, and varied little from the adjoining districts. While we transgress not the confines of the Marsh, sockmen are found in considerable numbers under the Confessor's reign, for it was necessary to encourage this order of men, or the mounds would never have been supported against the attacks of the sea and tide. But after quitting this neighbourhood, we shall in vain look for this description of persons, except on extraordinary occasions.

^d Byrcholt hundred comprehended ^e eight hamlets or inferior manours. But Aldinton was the ^f centre, from which many of the others emanated, and on which they depended.

^a Estbrige, our modern Eastchurch, since two churches there; Blackmanstone, from Blacheman, Edwards, tenant.

^b Alfi tenuit de Comite Godwino. Domest. 13 a 1.

^c Orlavestone, 13 b 2—Rochinges, 13 b 2—Werahorne, 5 a 2.

Orlavestone 11 sochemanni tenuerunt. Domest. 13 a 2.

^d BELICOLT, 4 a 1—BILESOLT, 2 a 2—BILISSOLD, 10 b 2—BRICEODE, 11 b 2—BERISOUT, 13 b 2—BERISCOLT, 14 a 1,—various entries of the hundred in Domestday, by which readers, unacquainted with this Autograph, may form an inadequate idea of the difficulties to be overcome, in appropriating the particular site of places.

^e Stanestede, 2 a 2—Aldintone, 4 a 1—St. Martin, 4 a 1—Limes, 4 a 1—Estthinges, 4 a 1—Hastingelai, 11 b 2, & 14 a 1—Breburne, 13 b 2—Aldelose, 10 b 2.

^f De eodem manerio tenet Comes de Ow Estthinges pro uno manerio—De ipso manerio Aldinton jacet in Limes—Sanctus Martinus jacet in ipso hundredo, 4 a 1.

Stowting,

CHAP. 1. Stowting, Limpne, and St. Martin's were branches from this
 1065—stem, and numerous burgeffes in Romney and Canterbury
 1272. sprung from its ^e root. This consequently appertained to the
 barony of the archbishop, and in the language of that age was
 the head of the manour, the feat of wisdom and power, that
 directed and controuled the other members.—The district of
 Hastingsh, which Alnod solely possessed under the Confessour,
 was parcelled to the ^h feudal chieftains Odo and Montfort,
 tenants of the crown, who portioned it to their inferior mili-
 tary retainers. ⁱ Godric's Braborne was split in a similar
 manner by these powerful chieftains, and the village so deno-
 minated formed a portion of Eastwell, Hugh's barony, in
 Wye-lath and hundred, and the remainder was added to the
 earldom of the bishop of Baieux.

Hen. The burgeffes appertaining to the hundred of ^k Hen have
 already been enumerated in our description of Hythe. Salt-
 wood was an appropriate manour of the archbishop's, but as
 Montfort occupied the other moiety, the primate delegated to
 him the custody of this district, so that the whole hundred was
 under government and superintendance. For particulars we
 refer to our tables.

Stowting. In the hundred of ^l Stowting, which consisted of four ham-
 lets, no circumstance is recorded which merits particular ob-

^e Quater viginti et quinque burgenfes in Romenel qui pertinent ad Aldintone,
 et 7 burgenfes in Canturaia, 4 a 1.

^h De feudo episcopi—et Hugo de Montfort tenet aliam partem intra divisionem
 suam, 11 b 2.

ⁱ Godric de Burnes tenuit de rege Edvardo Breburne et pro 7 solins se defen-
 debat tunc, et modo pro 5½ solinis & dimidio jugo, quia alia pars est extra
 divisionem Hugonis et eam tenet episcopus baiocensis, 13 b 2—et est de feudo
 episcopi Aldelose, 10 b 2.

^k HEN—Postinges, 13 a 2—Belice, 13 a 2—Salteode, et Heda, 4 b 1.

^l ESTOTHINGES—Bocheland, 9 b 2—Hortone, 13 b 1—Hortun, 13 b 1—
 Bodesham, 12 b 2.

servation,

ervation, which may not easily be known from an examination CHAP. I. of the places arranged in alphabetical order, or the value of ^{1065—} hundreds and therefore we shall not misapply our time, through ^{1272.} the formality of entering into detail on each district.

The hundred of Stret was composed of nine^m hamlets. Under Stret. the Norman government, Hugh Montfort was the lord paramount of the district, and engrossed, in his division, the various possessions of Siward, the viscount of Edward, Alred the bold, Norman, and Alnod, with the possessions of their sub-tenants, for two freeholders, of a superior order, are found in this hundred. Exclusive of the twoⁿ ecclesiastical demesnes of the canons of St. Austen's and the archbishop, every moiety appertained to this feudal baron, who parcelled it amongst his military retainers, and Nigell his physician. No village is remarkably conspicuous in this precinct, either for population, agriculture, or opulence, nor is there any circumstance requiring particular observation.

The hundred of ° Loningborough was composed of four ma- Loningboro' Hundred. nours, under the Confeffour, but the two smallest had been consolidated by the bishop of Baieux, and presented, as a portion of his barony, to a military retainer. Liming was populous and productive, was under the immediate jurisdiction of the primate, though three feudal knights possessed contiguous hamlets with inferior^p courts; Alham was retained in the do-

^m STRET vel ESTRAITES—Stanetdeste, 2 a 2—Berewice, 4 b 1—Sedlinges, 13 b 1—Siborne, 13 b 1—Suanetone, 13 b 2—Aia, 13 b 2—Bonintone, 13 b 2—Obtrepole, 14 a 1—Estraites, 13 b 1

ⁿ Sanctdeste et Berewic.

^o MONIBERG, 4 a 1, HONINBERG, 9 b 2, NUNIBERG, 11 b 2—Leminges, 4 a 1—Alham, 9 b 2—Acres, 11 b 2.—The hundred is only thrice recorded, yet spelt three different ways.

^p 2 Molini et 2 Ecclesiæ, 4 a 1.—We presume infallible criterions.

CHAP. I. main of the Earl of Kent ; and ^a Acryfe, which two brothers
 1065— had occupied, with separate halls, was transferred, as a united
 1272. manour, to Anschitil of Ros.

Folkstone.

The hundred of ^r Folkstone consisted of many distinct villages, or hamlets, though their names are not recorded in Domesday. Earl Godwin was the proprietor under the Saxon government, and yeomen or rustics ^s held extensive districts under his patronage or protection. The half-brother of William succeeded to the barony, and ^t governed the district by D'arcey, his deputy, though ^u ten military retainers occupied extensive premises in various proportions, from three thousand to one hundred and twenty acres, and had subordinate dependants to cultivate their grounds, erect their houses, and supply necessaries to their halls or mansions. The ^x churches, in the demesne of the lord paramount paid considerable tithes, or contributions, to the archbishop of Canterbury ; though there is no proof of his customary right to demand and receive, in Kent, those excessive exactions, which prevailed in the county of ^y Suffex.

^a Acres quod tenuerunt duo fratres, et quisque habuit Haulam, modo est pro uno manerio. 11 b 2.

^r Fulchestan.

^s 9 folins de terrâ villanorum, 9 b 1.

^t Quod habet in dominio valet 100 libras ibid.

^u Hugo filius Willelmi, 9 folins—Walter de Appeile, 3 juga et 12 acras—Alured, 1 folin—Walterus filius Engelberti, $\frac{1}{2}$ fol. et 40 acras—Wesman, 1 fol.—Alured Dapifer, $\frac{3}{4}$ folin—Eado, $\frac{1}{2}$ folin—Bernard de Sto. Audoen, 4 fol.—Baldric, $\frac{1}{2}$ folin—Ricard, 58 acras terra. 9 b 1.

^x Ibi 5 æcclesiæ, de quibus habet archiepiscopus, 55s. Domes. 9 b 1.

^y Every *seventh* pig of the rustics.—Archiepiscopus de herbagio habet unum porcum de unoquoque villano, qui habet septem porcos. Similiter per totum Sudsex. Domes. 16 b 1.

A SUMMARY

A SUMMARY TABLE OF THE HUNDREDS,

VOL. I.

SITUATED IN

LIMING LATH,

IN THE

REIGNS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR;

THEIR VALUE, POPULATION, &c. &c.

Hundreds.	Value under the Confessor.	Value under the Conqueror.	Sowlings.	Number of Villains.	Borderers.	Lords Ploughs.	Villains Ploughs.	Oxen.	Churches.	Ministers, or Retainers.	Fisheries.	Mills.	Salt-pans.	Acres of Meadow.	Hogs.	Thanes, or Knights, under the Confessor.	Knights, or Military Tenants, under the Conqueror.	No Manours.
Rovinden	£. 10 0	£. 10 0	1	6	9	1	2	8	1						5	Siward.	Adam Fitz-hubert, R. Romney.	2
Smarden	6 5 0	3 10 0	2	12	10	1	3	11		2					50	Edric, Tochi, Siward, Godwin	Rob. Latin, Fitz-gilbert, Turfin, Ofbern.	5
Selbritten	5 0 0	18 10 0	1	25	4		5	10								Archbishop.	Steward or Clerk of the Market.	1
Blackburn	21 10 0	30 2 6	42	69	82	7	24	77	1	10	9		40		46	Archbp. Norman, 11 Sockmen.	Montfort, Harold, 5 Sock. Canons.	5
Oxney	2 0 0	3 0 0	1	13	9	1	1	5	1	2	5		10		10	Edwin, Priest.	Osbern Paillforeire.	1
Aloebridge	4 5 0	4 5 0	6	13	11	1	2	7			2				12	Godric, Alfi, of Godwin, 8 Sockm.	Montfort, Romney.	3
Lampport	26 19 0	33 0 0	6	78	20	6	25	77	1	2	1		7	20	50	Alnod Cilt, Ul. Wilde, 18 Sockm.	Romney, Alred, St. Autfin's.	5
Newchurch	34 17 0	96 17 0	6	59	78	15	21	102	1	1	2	1	10	10	3	Alfi, Athelelm, 17 Sockmen.	Montfort, Harold, Earl Bishop.	5
Worth & Marth	39 8 0	61 8 0	6	69	54	10	23	90	3	1	9		9		13	Leuret, 11 Sockmen.	Hervey, Bertram, Roger, Robert, and Folet.	5
Ham	6 10 0	8 10 0	21	33	12	3	5	23	3		6				13	Alnod, Godric, Ecclesiastics	William, Ralph, Fitz-Richard.	3
Byrcholt	117 19 10	159 9 10	33	296	145	25	96	292	3	40	3	11	232		109	Alnod, Godric, Ecclesiastics	Ralph, Earl of Es, Fitz-anchill, Ofbert, &c.	9
Hen	29 0 0	47 1 4	11	52	43	5	17	54	3	2		12	81		120	Sbern, Alred, Turgis.	Montfort, Crookthorn.	4
Stowting	9 10 0	11 0 0	3	19	13	4	8	32	1			2	44		18	Lewin, 5 Sockmen	Ansfrid, Fitz-richard, Alnod.	4
Stret	39 11 8	46 1 8	8	60	83	12	19	86	6	17		2	113		39	Siward, Norman, Alred, Alnod.	Win. of Edeham, Hervey, Nigell, Mandeville, Cook.	9
Loningsborough	56 0 0	124 0 0	16	167	45	15	79	221	5	19	1	5	98		221	Ederic, 2 Thanes, Brothers.	Archbp. Earl Ep. Anschill of Rofs	3
Fulcheftan	110 0 0	145 10 0	58	246	142	25	65	244	8	3		11	128		42	Earl Godwin	D'arcey, Fitz-William, 9 Knights.	1
LIMING LATH	511 5 6	795 5 4	162	1204	770	135	309	1339	17	99	38	44	27	798	738	See future general Recapitulation.	See future general Recapitulation.	65

CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

For the customs and regulations that prevailed in East-Kent, we refer the reader to our future general recapitulation, where we shall comprehensively review both divisions of the county, with their tenants in capite, knights, and military retainers; their laws, fines, for violation of the peace, infringement on the royal roads, or rivers, burglary, and other particular circumstances. We now proceed with our survey of West-Kent, according to the principles adopted, and having previously described the state of the city of Rochester, shall pursue our former plan, beginning with Greenwich hundred, in the lath of Sutton, and the north-western district; and continue our route in a south-easterly direction.

Rochester.

The city of Rochester, like Canterbury, and the boroughs of this county, contained a number of inhabitants, honoured with the title of burghesses, that had emigrated from the manours of their feudal lords, and continued under their power and patronage. This city was so ^a inconsiderable, of itself, in the days of the Confessor, that it was only estimated at the small sum of five pounds. It was principally occupied by eighty dependants of the bishop, from the manour of Frindsbury, whose value was calculated with that district. But * subordinate

^a Civitas Rovecestre tempore regis Edvardi valebat 100s. 2 a 1.

In Rovecestre habuit episcopus et habet adhuc quater viginti mansuras terræ quæ pertinent ad Frandesberie & Borestele propria ejus maneria. 5 b 2.

* Ad manerium Tarent pertinent 5 burghenses in Rovecestre, 3 a 1—Episcopus tenet in sua manu—intra civitatem Rovecestre quatuor domus ad hoc manerium (Ledesdune) pertinentes, 7 b 1—In Ofeham una domus in civitate Rovecestre, 7 b 1—habuit episcopus (Baioensis) tres Domos de 31 d. quas cepit de isto manerio (Aigleffa) in sua manu, 7 a 2—Huic manerio Alnoitone adjacent tres mansiones terræ in Rovecestre, 8 a 1—Huic Manerio (Hov) pertinebant 9 domus in Rovecestre civitate, nunc ablatæ sunt, 8 b 1—Huic manerio (Otringberge) adjacent 4 hagæ in civitate, 8 b 2—In manu suâ retinuit episcopus (Baioensis) in civitate Rovecestre tres hagas de Celcâ manerio, 9 a 1—ad hoc manerium (Mildetone) hagæ in Rovecestre pertinent, 14 b 1.

vassals,

vassals, or their sons, had fixed their residence here, by the per-
 mission of their lord from Darent, Ofham, Ludfdown, Aylesford, Norton, Hoo, Watringbury, Chalk, and Mylton. In the
 reign of the Conquerour its population and value were so much
 augmented, that, when the bishop received it into his custody,
 though the estimate was only stated at twenty pounds, his
 clerk of the market rendered him twice the sum. Lanfranc
 became proprietor of the burghes that appertained to the pre-
 ceding archbishop; Odo, Earl of Kent, in transferring these
 hamlets to his feudal knights, principally retained the man-
 sions annexed to the manours of Edward and Godwin in his own
 possession; and Albert, the chancellor, succeeded to Eddiva's
 houses, as parcel of her manour of Mylton. The number of
 resident burghes reported, amount to one hundred and fourteen,
 and in delivering the rental of the city, we include not the
 valuable Roculf of the primate, which will be included in the
 hundred of Rochester.

The lath of ^b Sutton comprehended only five hundreds, Sutton Lath
 Greenwich, Bromley, Litelai or Lesnes, Axtane, Helmstrei
 or Rokesley, Therham or Westerham. We shall commence
 our description with the modern Blackheath hundred.

The hundred of ^c Greenwich comprehended seven distinct ^{Greenwich.}
 hamlets in the reign of Edward, under more numerous juris-
 dictions; for the place, whence the name was assumed, was
 divided into two ^d manours, analogous to our East and West-

^b SUDTONE-LEST — Grenviz — Bronlei — Litelai — Helmstrei — Therham vel
 Ostreham.

^c GRENVIZ — Grenviz, 6 b 2 — Lee, 6 b 2 — Cerletone, 6 b 2 — Altham,
 6 b 2 — Witenemers, 6 b 2 — Levesham, 12 b 2 — Hulviz, 14 a 2.

^d Hi duo folini (in Grenviz) tempore regis Edvardi fuerunt duo manerja.
 Unum tenuit Heraldus Comes, et aliud Brixi, et modo sunt in uno.

CHAP. I. Greenwich, and * Charlton had two courts controuled by two
1065—brothers.

1272.

To Greenwich occupied by the bishop of Lisieux, as sub-tenant of the brother of the Conquerour, * two fowlings, adjoining to Deptford, then denominated Mereton, or the Town of the Marshes, in the hundred of Brixton, and included under its manorial jurisdiction, as part of the county of Surrey, in the days of the Conquerour, and early part of William's reign, were annexed by the Earl to his principality of Kent. This fact was clearly proved by the testimony of the impannelled evidence of the jury of the district. When this military retainer was summoned to account for this infringement, or invasion, on the † royal demesne, he appealed to his feudal chieftain as his protector, who had guaranteed the possession to him. The commissioners then cited the bailiff of the bishop of Baieux to prove by what title, such lands were seized by him, and conveyed to his lord's vassal: but so great was the independant power and authority of Odo, and the general peers of the monarch, that his deputy refused to plead before this court, and considered himself superior to their controul. William probably overlooked this incroachment, and deemed such a trifling possession of too inconsiderable importance, for which to cite Odo before the high national council. Hence, probably the knight of this Norman noble continued to enjoy the district without farther molestation.

* Hanc terram tenuerunt de rege duo fratres pro duobus maneriis, Godwin & Alward, 6 b2.

* Episcopus Lisoiensis tenet in *Chent* [in *Meretone* in *Brixistan Hundred* in *Comitatu de Sudrie*] duos solinos qui huic manerio (*Meretone*) adjacuerunt tempore Regis Edvardi et Regis Willelmi, sicut testantur homines de hundred. Ipse reclamavit advocatorem episcopum baiocensem, et præpositus suus inde noluit placitare.

Domes. 30 a 2.

† Ipse Rex tenuit. 30 a 2.

To the whole of this hundred, except Lewisham and Woolwich, Odo, Earl of Kent, succeeded, as peer of the realm. He consolidated the divided manours, and presented five^f of his Norman retainers to an equal number of villages. Lewisham^g was possessed by the abbot of Ghent, in Flanders, not only under the government of William, but in the reign of the Confessor. This circumstance proves a considerable intercourse with the Continent under the Saxon monarchy, and the productive^h customs of the port evince that the trade with the Netherlands was considerable, for abbots were the greatest merchants at this period, though the ships that navigated this river must have been of diminutive burthen. In this manourⁱ eleven mills were erected, which, with some portions of land cultivated by rustics, and held by gavel-kind tenure, nearly^k doubled the rental in twenty years. It is remarkable that not one church is entered in Domesday, as appertaining to this hundred, though a number of Servi are recorded, who certainly were either ministers of religion, or persons, superior to yeomen, that acted as squires to military chieftains, or held in petty serjeantry, on the condition of performing domestic offices to their lord. Woolwich, at this æra, was a poor village, where only the lowest class of^l countrymen resided. Haimo the viscount succeeded to this portion of William's, the falconer, an officer of high honour and dignity with our Saxon ancestors. But such remarks infringe on our

^f See Summary Table of Hundreds.

^g Abbas de Gand tenet de rege Levesham, et de rege Edvardo tenuit. 12 b 2.

^h De exitu Portus, 40 s. Ibid.

ⁱ 11 molini cum gable rusticorum (50 villanorum et 9 bordarium) reddunt, 8l. 12s. 12 b 2.

^k Tempore reg. Ed. 16l. et post 12l. modo 30l. Ibid.

^l 11 bordarii reddentes 41 d.

CHAP. I. intended Differtations, on Ranks and Services, Manners and
1065— Customs.

1272.

Litelai.

The hundred of ^m Litelai, or Lefnes, was composed of the place so named, Erith, Hou, or Hall-Place, and the ecclesiastical and laical moieties of Plumstead. Odo, Earl of Kent, occupied the whole district, except the possessions of the archbishop and St. Augustine's; Latin and Ansgot were his subtenants; and the abbot was invested with another feudal portion, as an appendage to the manour of the abbey. It was not remarkable for extent, population, particular customs, or circumstances.

Bromley.

ⁿ Bromley hundred was of still less dimensions, and inferior value. Beckenham, and the village whence it assumes the denomination, completed its district. Anschil was the Saxon Thane, that controuled its jurisdiction, though his power extended ^o beyond its confines. The Tables will furnish the recorded information.

Rokesley.

The hundred of ^p Helmstrei, our modern Rokesley, comprehended fourteen places, distinguished, either by name, or as a portion of different manours. Boxley and Orpington were annexed to the archbishopric, and were by far the most ^q populous districts, were best furnished with implements of hus-

^m LITELAI—Loifnes, 6 b 1—Erhede, 3 a 2—Hou, 6 b 1—Plumestede, 6 b 1 et Plumstede, 12 a 1.

ⁿ BRONLEI—Bronlei, 5 b 1—Bacheham, 7 a 1.

• He held Witenemers, in Grenviz, 6 b 2.

^p HELMSTREI—Bix, 3 a 1—Orpintun, 4 b 2—Rochelei, 6 b 1—Ciresfel, 6 b 1—Sudcrai, 6 b 1—Craie, 6 b 2—Craie alia, 6 b 2—Crai, 6 b 2—Wicheham, 6 b 1—Lafela, 6 b 2—Croctune, 7 a 1—Codeham, 7 a 1—Chestan, 7 a 1—Sentlinge, 7 a 1.

^q 86 villains, 40 borderers, 37 ploughs, 82 oxen, 150 pigs, 6 mills, yielding 3l. 4s. 4d. three churches, &c.

bandry,

bandry, stored with provisions for the ecclesiastics, and supplied CHAP. I.
 by the most valuable mills. With the exception of these ma- 1065—
 nours, a * moiety appertaining to the Lowy of Tunbridge, and 1272.
 a part^s annexed probably by William to the royal forest, Odo
 possessed the entire hundred, and distributed the whole to his
 martial followers, not retaining even one manour under his
 immediate domain. Two Crays, that were of † separate juris-
 diction under the Saxon government, and held by different
 tenants from the Prince Alnod, and Edward, were consoli-
 dated by the uterine brother of the Conquerour, and presented,
 as one manour, to Anschtill of Rofs, a knight invested with
 extensive † possessions by him in the adjoining hundreds, and
 remarkable for * uniting his manours.

In the hundred of Axtane, such numerous circumstances Axtane.
 occur, that merit the attention of the historian and antiquary,
 that we cannot but enter into considerable detail. It com-
 prized, at least, twenty-four places with different appellations,
 that were divided into more numerous districts, and occupied,
 as † thirty-six distinct manours, or hamlets, by thanes or eccle-
 siastics,

* De Lafela Ricardus de Tonebridge tenet in sua Leuga, quod appreciatur 6l.
 Domef. 6 b 2.

• Quod rex tenet de hoc manerio (Lafela) valet 22 d.

† Hæ duæ terræ fuerunt duo maneria tempore regis Edvardi et modo sunt in
 uno manerio. Alwin tenuit de Alnod Cilt, et Leuric tenuit de rege Edvardo.
 Domef. 6 b 2.

‡ Tarent, Hortune, Croctune, Elentun, Ofesham, Hou.

* He formed the four manours of Horton and Darent into one, as well as the
 the two of Acryse. Vid. 6 b 2 et 10 b 2.

† ACHESTAN—Tarent, 3 a 1—Tarent, 6 a 2—Tarent alia, 6 a 2—Otefort,
 3 a 1—Sondresse, 3 a 1—Tarentefort, 2 b 2—Hagelei, 2 b 2—Hagelei, 6 a 1
 —Forningeham, 4 a 2—Ferlingeham, 6 a 2—Feringeham, 6 a 2—Feringe-
 ham alia, 6 a 2—Elesford, 4 a 2—Orpinton, 4 a 2—Briested, 4 a 2—Ole-
 cumbe, 4 a 2—Sudfieta, 5 b 2—Estanes, 5 b 2—Fachesham, 5 b 2—Langafel,
 5 b 2.

fowlings, as an established and certain extent of land, will CHAP. I. never be able to reconcile the diminutive ^d proportion of land, 1065— appertaining to the assessment of Dartford, with the immense 1272. number of yeomen, rustics, and ploughs recorded to have existed in its confines. But this subject we shall fully discuss in our intended Dissertation on Agriculture. The churches of this royal manour belonged to the bishop of Rochester, and yielded him a considerable revenue. This place was classed in the number of sea-ports at this æra, and had two havens, or harbours.

In this division of West-Kent, the archbishop of Canterbury possessed numerous and populous manours. Otford was in his immediate jurisdiction, yet three Saxon ^e thanes continued to hold extensive and ^hvaluable premises in the district, with subordinate manorial rights, mills, yeomen, and rustics. Earl Fitz-gilbert's Lowy extended also to this barony of the primate's; but we shall reserve Tunbridge division, for a separate discussion, and distinct valuation. Sundrish and Darent were included likewise in the domain of the archbishop; Farningham, Aynesford, Orpington, Combe, and Brasted were occupied by his military retainers. Many manours in this hundred were dependant on the Earl of Kent, as peer of the realm, and subject to his baronial court. Swanscombe was held, on such conditions, by a nephew of ⁱ Alstan, the Mayor of London,

^d 1½ fowlings.

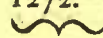
^e 142 villani, 10 bordarii, 52 carrucæ. *Domes.* 2 b 2.

^f *Æcclesiam hujus manerii tenet episcopus de Rovecestre, et valet 60 s. extra hanc sunt adhuc ibi tres æcclesiolæ.* 2 b 1.

^g *De hoc manerio tenent tres teigni 1½ solin, et ibi habent in dominio tres Carrucas, et 16 villanos cum 11 bordariis.* 3 a 1.

^h *Appreciatur dominium Teighorum 12 l.* *Ibid.*

ⁱ *Osward viscomes præstitit ea Alestan Præposito Londoniæ, et modò tenet Helto Dapifer et Nepos ejus.* *Domes.* 2 b 1.

CHAP. I. under the Saxon government, who continued to possess a ^k hall,
 1065— or seat of justice, for the confines of his manour, had a ^l knight,
 1272.  ten attendants, and a port, or haven, within his district. Other
 Englishmen continued to enjoy the customary privileges of
 their order in this ^m neighbourhood. Ulred, though occupying
 a very small territory in Halley, is clearly, and decidedly, stated
 to have been independant of every Norman knight or chieftain,
 and to be responsible to no other lord but the sovereign of the
 realm. Adjoining to Ashchurch, two other ⁿ freemen still
 occupied their Saxon lands, were classed among the ^o *higher*
ranks, though like many ^p Norman knights connected with
 the jurisdiction or court of a superior vassal. South-fleet, Stone,
 Facombe, and Long-field were annexed to the bishopric of
 Rochester, and yielded a revenue of sixty pounds. There
 were considerable districts in Lullingston, Forningham, and
 Darent, which were presented to ^q William, by the Earl of
 Kent, most probably for the enlargement of the royal forests.

Westerham.. Therham or Westerham hundred completed the lath of
 Sutton, except the portions possessed by Richard of Tunbridge.

^k Sexta Piscaria quæ servit ad Hallam, 6 a 1—et de Sylvâ hujus manerii. Ib.

^l Ibi unus miles et decem servi. 6 a 1.

^m In hoc manerium tenet unus homo *viginti acras* terræ valentes per ann. 5s. Uluret vocatur, nec pertinet ad illud manerium, neque potuit habere *dominum* præter regem. 6 a 1.

ⁿ Præter hoc habet Hugo (de Port) duos homines tenentes dimidium solinum qui poterant, tempore regis Edvardi *ire quolibet sine licentia*, 6 a 1. The criterion of freedom, for villains wandering beyond the limits of the manour, were *vagabonds*.

^o Homines knights.

^p In Eisse (the same manour) quidem miles habens 8 inter servos et Ancillas. Domest. 6 a 1.

^q Rex habet de isto manerio (Tarent) pro *novo dono* episcopi—et Rex habet de *sylvâ* hujus manerii (Feringeham) quod valet 8s.—et Rex habet in manu suâ quod valet 10s. de Lollingstone, 6 a 1, et 6 a 2.

The ' village of this name, and one other hamlet, are the only CHAP. I. places whose value is recorded in this Autograph, or of which 1065— particulars are transmitted to us. In this portion of Kent, 1272. there was a wood appertaining to a manour in Surrey, which the monarch held under his immediate domain. This district was situated in the neighbourhood of Westerham, and may perhaps be termed the ' Town in the Wealds, the Woldingham of the present day, which at that æra was a royal forest. The reader, in the progress of this work, will meet with frequent instances of hamlets, or inferior jurisdictions, that appertained to baronial manours, where the head of the barony was seated in a different county, of districts in ' Hampshire connected with Sussex, in Hertfordshire with Essex.

' OISTREHAM—Oistreham, 14 a 1—Scape, 4 b 1.

' Rex tenet in dominio Waletone [in *Waleton hundred in comitatu de Sudrie*] ibi Sylva, quæ est in *Chent*. Domesday, 30 a 2.

' Some of these districts were of considerable extent, as will be shewn in our future History of the respective Counties; which information it would be irregular and improper to anticipate in the county of Kent.

A SUMMARY TABLE OF THE HUNDREDS,

SITUATED IN

SUTTON LATH,

IN THE

REIGNS OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR;

THEIR VALUE, POPULATION, &c. &c.

Hundreds.	Value under the Confessor.	Value under the Conquerour.	Sowings.	Number of Villains.	Borderers.	Lords Ploughs.	Villains Ploughs.	Oxen.	Churches.	Ministers, or Retainers.	Fisheries.	Mills.	Salt-pans.	Acres of Meadow.	Hogs.	Thanes, or Knights, under the Confessor.	Knights, or Military Tenants, under the Conquerour.	No Manours
	℥. s. d.	℥. s. d.																
Greenwich	58 0 0	82 0 0	8½	151	41	11	39	122		21		15		131	140	Harold, Brix, Alwin, Godwin, Anschil, Alwi the bold, Abbot of Ghent, William the Falconer.	Bishop of Lisieux, Walter of Douay, William Fitz-oger, Haimo Vic- count, and Fitz-tyrard, of Ro- chester, Earl's Subtenants; Ab- bot of Ghent and Haimo, as Peers.	7
Lefnes	55 0 0	81 8 3	19½	126	14	6	44½	93	1	9	2	3		52	73	Archbishop, Azor, Anschil, Brix Cilt.	Robert Latin, Ansot of Rochester, Abbot of St. Austin's, of Odo.	4
Bromley	21 10 0	33 18 0	8	52	24	4	19½	55		4		2		14	166	Bishop of Rochester, Anschil, Alward, Toch, Toli, Godric, Brix, Malger, Arnulph, of Hatings, Adam Fitz-hubert, Geoffroy, Anschil of Rofs, Fitz-oger, Gil. Maminot, H. Fitz-herbert.	2	
Rokeley	139 0 0	182 10 0	27½	249	90	24	80	256	7	58	1	13		78	319	Cilt, Leuric, Godwin, Alwin, Sbern, of Edward—Alwin, of Anschil of Rofs, Fitz-oger, Gil. Maminot, H. Fitz-herbert.	14	
Axtane	242 1 0	471 19 6	65½	589	195	58½	221	676	13	126	7	30½		476	671	Edward, Archbishop, Bishop of Rochester, Alnod, Brix, Siward, Eustan, Alfred, Ulfstan, Ordng, Godel, Helto, a Female.	36	
Westerham	31 10 0	45 0 0	4½	42	9	3	30	72		14		1		16	100	Earl Godwin.	Earl Eustace, Godfrey Steward.	2
SUTTON LATH	547 1 0	896 15 9	133½	1209	383	106½	434	1274	21	232	11	64½		767	1463	See future general Recapitulation. See future general Recapitulation.		

The lath of Aylesford comprehended ^a twelve hundreds, and a considerable district in Fitz-gilbert's Lowy of Tunbridge. We shall continue our route through it, according to the established order, commencing with the north-western division.

CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

Aylesford-
Lath.

In the hundred of ^b Toltingtrow, Meopham and North-fleet were occupied by the archbishop and his monks, and, like other ecclesiastical possessions, were, comparatively ^c productive, populous, and well cultivated, abounding with cattle, and supplied by a fishery and mill. These manours were more valuable than the four villages of Gravesend, Mylton, Ludfdown, and Nutstead, which Earl Lewin, and military tenants, occupied under the Saxon government, and were transferred to the Earl of Kent and his feudal dependants. ^d Gravesend was a port at this æra, but certainly independant of the city of London; it possessed three separate jurisdictions in the reign of Edward, but these manours were consolidated under the Norman monarch, and its custody committed to Fitz-ivo, a knight of the bishop of Baieux's.

Toltingtrow

Shammel hundred comprehended ^e fourteen districts, either held as different hamlets or manours, or with various pro-

Shammel.

^a ELESFORD-LEST.—Tollentreu—Effamele—Ceteham—Hov—Broteham—Laurochesfel—Rovecestre—Meddestane—Haiborne—Litefel—Wachelftan—Tuiferde—et Leuga de Tonebrige.

^b TOLLENTREU.—Norfluet, 3 a 2—Mepeham, 4 b 2—Melestone, 7 b 1—Lededune, 7 b 1—Gravesham, 7 b 1—Notestede, 7 b 1.

^c Estimated at 53 l. 10 s.—16 fowlings—61 villains—71 borderers—41 ploughs 24 ministers or retainers, &c. For the whole hundred see the Table.

^d Ibi ecclesia et una Heda. Hoc manerium fuerunt [suit] tria maneria tempore regis Ewardi, Lewric et Ulwin et Godwin tenuerunt. Nunc est in unum.

Domes. 7 b 1.

^e ESSAMELE.—Clive, 4 b 2—Clive alia, 9 a 1—Coclestane, 5 b 2—Dantone, 5 b 2—Hallinges, 5 b 2—Fransesberie—Cetca, 8 b 2—Heeham, 9 a 1—Colinge, 9 a 1—Colinges alia, 9 a 1—Arclei, 9 a 1—Hanehest, 9 a 1—Haddone, 9 a 1—Melestone, 9 a 1.

prietors

CHAP. I. prietors or sub-tenants, when Domesday was compiled. Frind-
 1065—bury, Halling, Cuckstone, and Denton were annexed to the
 1272. bishopric of Rochester, Cliff to the metropolitan see, and these
 five hamlets exceeded in ^f value, population, and agriculture
 the other villages in the hundred of which the Earl of Kent
 was the baronial possessor. If the extent of the ecclesiastical
 property of this diocese had not been much diminished, and
 its property seized for the accommodation of ^g Earl Fitz-
 gilbert's Lowy, the difference would have been considerably
 greater; for the assessed estimate of arable land was reduced
 from twenty fowlings of the Saxon computation to eleven in the
 reign of William. The burgeses appertaining to the manour
 of Frindbury have already been noticed in our account of
 Rochester ^h.—The geographical reader that has previously
 perused our introductory Explanation, inspected the Map, or
 examined the summary Tables, must have immediately noticed
 that the portion of land in Essex, generally delineated within
 the original boundaries of this county, is far removed from its
 accustomed scite. As some persons may attempt to controvert
 this point, it may be necessary to enter more fully into the
 question, and attempt to produce satisfactory evidence for such
 position.

The land ascribed to the county of Kent, situated on the
 northern side of the Thames, is decisively stated, to have been
 in the tenancy of William Peverell, under the Norman mo-
 narchy. When we examine the Records of Domesday for the
 county of Essex, we find immense possessions occupied by this

^f Rental 75 l. 5 s.—96 villains—64 borderers—40 ploughs—5 churches—130
 acres, &c. For the hundred see the table.

^g See Lowy of Tunbridge. Quod Richardus tenet in sua Leuga valet 7 s. et
 10 s. &c. 5 b 2.

^h See History.

feudal chieftain, not only as peer, and joint lord, with Robert ^{CHAP. I.} Greno, but as ^{1065—} ^{1272.} ¹ sub-tenant to the bishop of London, in Barn-
staple hundred, on the concave shore to Chalk and Higham, but in Hame ^k, a portion of Becontree hundred, opposite to Woolwich. Both these districts were held by ¹ Alestan, under the Saxon government. Hence, it is more reasonable to presume, that tradition, (attending only to general information, and transmitted reports, that a certain moiety in Essex appertained to such noble, and lay in the county of Kent) might more probably err, as to its scite, than that ^m two Records, in this authentic Autograph, collected from the contemporary evidence of impannelled juries of hundreds, and sanctioned by the authority of a shire-mote, could have been unwittingly admitted, or ungroundedly inserted. That ⁿ Chalk and Higham have their proper designation and place, no reader of intelligence will be inclined to deny; and that person must be little

ⁱ Hundred de Bardestapla. Terræ Ranulfi Piperelli. In Buratenet Serlo tenet de Ranulfo unam * Hidam quod tenuit *Alestan* liber homo. Little Domes. folio 71 b. fol. 34. tenet in capite.

De hoc manerio (Legenduna in Berdestapla) tenet Radulfus de episcopo.

Ibid. 9 b 1.

^k Hund. de Beventreu. Hame tenet Robertus in dominio, &c. De hoc manerio habet Ranulfus Piperellus † Medietatem, et in *dominio* Roberti *restum*. Little Domesday, 64 a—et Hame tenet Ranulfus in dominio quod tenuit *Alestan* liber homo tempore regis Edvardi, &c. De hoc manerio habet Robertus Greno Medietatem. Lit. Dom. 72 b..

¹ Vide supra.

^m Two entries Chalk and Higham..

ⁿ Celca, et Hecham.

* This Hide is interlineated, having been omitted in the original Report; and an Ullstan, here stated as its former possessor, occupied lands adjoining to Higham from Earl Lewin, whose tenant is not stated in the Survey of Kent, therefore probably the same person..

† They held in peerage, and could each prosecute their claim even in the *domain* of each other..

conversant.

CHAP. I. conversant with the topographical history of Saxon ages, when
 1065— a military array was essentially necessary for the protection of
 1272. property against lawless invaders, that can suppose a district,
 twenty miles distant from the castle of its feudal protector, and
 situated on a navigable river, could be an appendage to the
 manour of a minor thane. From such, and other collateral
 considerations, we entertain little doubt that this ° Alestan was
 the Mayor of London, deputy of the Bishop, and the Superior
 of the cathedral of St. Paul's, for these, like other ^p dignified
 ecclesiastics, superintended all commercial connections in the
 city, had the custody of the course of the river Thames, and
 were ^q general proprietors of the land recovered from the
 encroachments of the sea and tide. On this principle, we can
 easily account for that ^r district in Dartford manour, in the
 hundred of Axtane, which had been gained from the royal
 demesne. Its situation was low, alders were there cultivated,
 and a mill erected in it. Siward the sheriff had transferred it,
 according to the evidence of the hundred, to Alestan, the
 bailiff of London, and probably accordingly to the established

* Alestan *Præposito* Lundoniæ. Domesday, 1 b 2.

^p Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Chester, &c. &c. See History, and
 Domesd. 262 b.

^q Hoc * manerium dedit Willielmus rex Willielmo episcopo propterea quod
mare transivit, quia in antiquo tempore fuit de *ecclesia Sancti Pauli*.

Little Domesday, 10 b. a.

^r Homines de hundred testificantur, quod de isto manerio regis ablatum est
 unum *Pratum*, et unum *Alnetum*, et unum *Molendinum*, &c. Dicunt autem quod
Osward tunc vicecomes *præstitit* ea *Alestan* *Præpositio* Lundoniæ, et modo tenet
Helto Dapifer et Nepos ejus, Domesd. 2 b 1.

* WARLEY, in the hundred of CHALFORD, in Essex, at this period overflowed
 by the sea, and therefore committed to the custody of William, Bishop of London;
 Conservator of the banks of the Thames, holding possessions in Barnstable, Chalford, and
 Becontree hundreds, in Essex, (of which Ralph Peverell was one of his sub-tenants,)
 lord of the manours of Stepney and Fulham, in Middlesex. See Hist. of these counties.

customs

customs of the age, since Helto, the nephew of Aelftan, and steward * (most likely to the bishop of London, and having such ^{CHAP. I.} ^{1065—} ^{1272.} tenancy continued to him because an ecclesiastic) was still permitted to hold it without molestation, when the Autograph of Domesday was compiled. This may be that moiety ascribed to Kent, on the northern shore of the Thames, at the present day, for the jurisdiction of Dartford was extensive, and superintended by the viscount. Having entered so largely in detail relative to this subject, we shall only briefly state, that the districts not previously described in this hundred appertained solely to the Earl of Kent.

In the hundred of ^{Chatham.} Chatham the archbishop of Canterbury, and Earl Godwin, were sole proprietors under the Saxon government, to whose property Lanfranc and Odo succeeded in the reign of William. Gillingham, the district of the primate, was in his immediate domain, though a ^u Norman knight was invested with a moiety of the manour. Chatham was farmed by Robert Latin, a powerful military retainer of the bishop of Baieux, and a ^x religious foundation, and numerous ecclesiastics established there. The ^y value of these estates had been doubled

* Helto *Dapifer*.

^a Super hæc reddit præpositus vicecomiti 100s. Domesday, 2 b 1.

ⁱ CETEHAM.—Gellingeham, 3 b 1—Gellingeham, 8 a 2—Ceteham, 8 b 2. Domesday.

^u De hoc manerio tenet quidam Francigena terram ad unam Carrucam et ibi habet duos bordarios. Quod tenet Francigena valet 40s. Domes. 3 b 1.

^x Æcclesia et 15 servi. 8 b 1.

^y Tempore regis Edvardi et post valuit (Ceteham) 12l. modo 15l. et tamen reddit 35l. Domes. 8 b 1. Ceteham in totis Valentiis, T. R. E. valuit hoc manerium 15l. quando recepit 12l. et modo 23l. et tamen reddit 26l.—12d. * minus. 3 b 1.

* Twelve pence less, or lost, *Leran*, a Saxon mode of computation, or payment, still prevailing in the midland counties, where in *bargains* money is frequently agreed to be returned, and a certain proof that Saxons compiled the Survey, reckoning always *An lær tpeirig—Tpa lær tpeirig*.

CHAP. I. in a less space than twenty years, if we make our estimate
1065— from the raised rental, or actual payment. *xii dom. b. 1. v. 28*

1272.

Rocheſter. ^z Rocheſter hundred conſiſted of only four places diſtinguiſhed by names, but comprizing ſix hamlets. The diſtrict of the archbiſhop comprehending the ſuburbs of Rocheſter, and the two villages of Norton, were ^a five times more valuable than the other part of the hundred, and were proportionally populous, well cultivated, and ^b civilized. The tables will ſupply the recorded information, that may be deemed worthy of attention, relative to ^c Boſtle, annexed to the biſhopric of Rocheſter, and the manours of Godric and Siward, transferred to the Earl Odo.

Hoo. In the hundred of ^d Hoo two places only were designated by diſtinctly appropriate titles, though containing ſeveral ſeparate hamlets of powerful military vaffals. To this diſtrict, Earl Godwin's baronial reſidence, particularly denominated the ^e hall, had moſt probably given ſuch appellation. This Saxon noble occupied the whole hundred in the reign of Edward, but a ſubordinate ^f manour was claimed by the biſhop of Rocheſter, from Odo Earl of Kent, that ſucceeded to ſuch poſſeſſions in

^z ROVECESTRE vel ROCULF.—Roculf, 3 b 1.—Nortone, 3 b 1.—Nortone Vitalis, 3 b 1.—Delce, 8 b 1.—Delce Anſgot, 8 b 1.

^a Rental 1081. 7s. 8d. eſtimated at 24½ fowlings, with 182 yeomen, 94 cottagers, 96 ploughs.

^b Three churches.

^c Borchtelle.

^d Hov—Eſtoches, 5 b 2—Stoches, 8 b 1—Hou, 8 b 1.

^e Hou. Sometimes reported, Haia, Halla, Hame; hence our modern the Hough, Hawe, termination of a ſurname, Hall, Home.

^f Hoc manerium fuit et eſt de epiſcopatu Roſenſi, ſed Godwinus Comes tempore regis Edvardi emit illud de duobus hominibus, qui eum [id] tenebant de epiſcopo, et eo ignorante facta eſt hæc Venditio—Poſtmodum verò regnante Willielmo rege diratiocinavit illud Lanfrancus archiepiſcopus contra baiocenſem epiſcopum, et inde eſt modo ſaiſita Roſenſis eccleſia. *Domeſ. 5 b 2.*

the

the reign of ^a William, as an appendage of the fee. These CHAP. I.
 pretensions were grounded on the adduced evidence, that this 1065—
 land had been purchased by Earl Godwin, from two tenants 1272.
 of the bishopric, who had conveyed such premises to him,
 when they were vassals and dependants, not freemen or chief
 proprietors. In consequence of this testimony of the hundred
 or county jury, Lanfranc recovered this portion from the
 powerful Odo, restored it as an appendage to the diocesan
 chair, and annexed it to the cathedral of Rochester. Hoo
 was the ^b head of the barony, where subordinate retainers at-
 tended the court of their lord, and the litigations or contro-
 versies of inferior jurisdictions were determined. If the manour
 of the bishop of Rochester had not been subjected to the su-
 perior tribunal, though its immediate proprietor was a peer of
 the realm, it is impossible that such an error could have taken
 place, relative to the proper occupancy of the district of Stoake.
 To this feudal division nine houses in Rochester appertained,
 and three Norman chieftains held particular moieties of the
 district, and had ^c knights in their train of followers, the con-
 troulers of petty courts.

The hundred of ^k Wrotham was confined to the precincts Wrotham.
 of the district of similar denomination. The archbishop was
 its proprietor, and four feudal chieftains occupied considerable

^a Though agreeable to received usage William is frequently called the Con-
 querour in this history, we believe there is not a single authority throughout the
 whole Autograph of Domesday to countenance such a title, for it is uniformly
 stated post quam rex venit in Angliam, since the king arrived in England.

^b Totum manerium tempore regis Edvardi valebat 60l. quando episcopus
 (Baiocensis) recepit similiter, et modo tantundem, et tamen qui eum [id] tenet
 reddit 113l.—Huic manerio pertinebant 9 domus in Rovecestre Civitate.

Domes. 8 b 1.

^c Ibi habet unus homo ejus in dominio. 8 b 1.

^k BROTEHAM, 3 a 2.

CHAP. I. premises, within his manour, the value and population of 1063— which are included in the general value of the hundred, delivered in the table of this lath, except the moiety annexed to 1272. Tunbridge Lowy, which is reserved for a separate discussion.

Larkfield.

The hundred of ¹ Larkfield comprehended twenty districts, possessed by different occupiers, and nearly as numerous denominations. But there was no ^m manour eminently conspicuous for its opulence or population; and Aylesford, which William retained in his own custody and controuled by his viscount, was far less productive ⁿ to him, than his three other towns, or villages, of Mylton, Dartford, or Feversham. Four, out of the eleven, baronial tenants of the crown occupied lands in this hundred; Lanfranc of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, the Earl of Kent, and Richard Fitz-gilbert of Tunbridge. The ^o manorial territory of Aylesford extended nearly to Rochester, and the bishop of that see here occupied a moiety of land in exchange for that district where a castle had been erected.—^p Woldham, Trotisclyff, Snodeland, and one of the Mallings, were parts of the demesne of the diocese. Each had its church and ministers, and there were four mills under such jurisdiction in the hundred, and some ^q houses in Boreham,

¹ LAUROCHESFEL.—Elesford, 2 b 1—Aigleffa, 7 a 2—Metlinges, 3 a 2—Mellingetes, 5 b 2—Totesclyve, 5 b 1—Totintune, 7 a 2—Esnoiland, 5 b 1—Oldeham, 5 b 1—Leleburne, 7 a 1—Elentun, 7 a 1—Dietune, 7 a 1—Sifletone, 7 a 1—Pelleforde, 7 a 2—Riesc, 7 a 2—Ofeham, 7 a 2—Ofeham, 7 b 1—Esfedene, 7 a 2—Eddintune, 7 a 2—Berlinge, 7 b 1—Borham, 7 b 1.

^m Malling of the archbishop most valuable, 151. per ann. (Aylesford excepted.)

ⁿ Aylesford, 311.—Mylton, 2001.—Dartford, 801. 11 s.—Feversham, 801.

^o De hoc manerio tenet Ansgot *juxta* Rovecestre tantum terræ, quod appreciatur 71.—Episcopus etiam de Rovecestre pro Excambio terræ in qua Castellum fedet.

^p Oldeham, Totesclyve, Esnoiland, et Mellingetes ipse episcopus tenet.

Domes. 5 b 1.

^q Episcopus de Rovecestre habet domos de hoc manerio et valent 7 s.

Domes. 7 b 1.

a hamlet

a hamlet of Crookthorn's, a dependant of the Earl of Kent.—CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.
The royal forest of William had been enlarged in this neighbourhood, by considerable portions of Leyborne, Ayles, and Peckham, which are stated as a new donation of his uterine brother. The remaining districts appertained to Odo and Fitz-gilbert, whose knights may easily be ascertained by a reference to the Tables. Crookthorn occupied Berling, which Sbern, the commissary of Edward, enjoyed, where was sufficient pasture for fifty animals, whether horses or oxen, antiquaries may disagree, probably the former, since occupied by the royal provéditeur.

The hundred of Maidstone was formed of seven hamlets Maidstone. or manours. The place from whence it assumed the name was occupied in demesne by the Primate; though three of his military retainers^a occupied nearly one half of the district, and the accustomed suite of dependants, a mill, fishery, and salt-works. Salt, at this period, must have been an article of the first necessity, and importance, when such establishments for its preparation were formed on the banks of a river, at so great a distance from the ocean, and where the saline quality of the sea must have been much reduced, by the union of fresh-water. The^x monks of Canterbury had two clients in the manour,

^a Rex tenet pro novo dono episcopi (in *Leleburne*) quod valet 24 s. Dom. 7 a 1 —Rex 8 s. 5 d. pro novo dono episcopi in *Aigleffa*, 7 a 2—Rex habet de manerio (*Pecheham* in *Liteselle* hundredo) tres *Denas*, 7 b 2.

^a Pastura 50 animalibus, 7 b 1.

^a MEDDESTANE—Meddestane, 3 a 2—Pinnedene, 6 a 2—Bermelie, 8 b 2—Boseleu, 8 b 2—Litelbrotham, 8 b 2—Bichlei, 9 a 1—Bermelinge, 14 a 2.

^a De hoc manerio tenent de archiepiscopo tres milites quatuor solinos, et ibi habent 3½ carrucas in dominio, et 32 villanos cum 10 bordariis habentes 6 carrucas et 10 servos, &c. et 2 salinas.

Domes. 3 a 2.

^x Monachi Cantuarienses habent omni anno de duobus hominibus hujus manerii 20 s.

Domes. ibid.

who

CHAP. I. who held by gavel-kind tenure. Farley also was a district of
 1065—the metropolitan fee, which the archbishop retained in his
 1272: domain, though the produce was appropriated probably to the
 support of the monastic foundation of the Holy Trinity.—

These villages, for Farley was then divided, are ranged amongst those places, which prior historians have attributed to the monks, as tenants in capite, but the Primate was doubtless their lord, as the lord of his knights, and the *peer* of the realm, for no monk had a seat in the *high* national assembly. To corroborate this assertion, the twenty different places enumerated amongst their possessions, are ^z *all* held by Lanfranc, as *principal* tenant, and from him ^a Odo Earl of Kent, ^b Richard of Tunbridge, and ^c feudal ^d military retainers have inferior moieties. That he was the general patron of this foundation cannot but be admitted, and that he was the president of the baronial court, where appeals from their petty jurisdictions were terminated, will not, we believe, be denied.—But to resume our more immediate subject—^e Farley was populous and well cultivated, abounded with mills, fisheries, and bacons, and was occupied by two ^f subordinate tenants, independant of Fitz-gilbert's district. Boxley was by far the most valuable

^y Terra monachorum archiepiscopi, 4 b 2. Terra militum ejus, 4 b 1.

^z See future recapitulation.

^a Hunc solinum (in Horlingeborde) tenet episcopus biocensis de archiepiscopo ad gablum, 4 b 2.

^b De eodem manerio (Pechesham) tenet Ricardus de Tonebrige—*recepit* archiepiscopus, 4 b 2.

^c De terrâ hujus manerii (Ferlaga) tenet Godefrid in *feuo*, 4 b 2.

^d De manerio (Edesham) tenent duo milites, 5 a 2.

^e Great Farley, or the archbishop's Farley, had 91 rustics, 3 mills, 6 fisheries, 115 hogs, &c.

^f Quod Abel modo tenet 6l.—quod Godefrid 9l.—quod Ricardus in sua leuga 4l. 4 b 2.

manour that the Earl of Kent possessed in this hundred. CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.
Robert Latin was the subordinate tenant, but what may appear extraordinary to some readers of our antient History, ^s Helto, a *Saxon*, occupied an inferior portion, having a ^h *Norman* his domestic and dependant.

The hundred of Eyhorne was constituted of ⁱ twenty-two hamlets, or manours, though since many of them are contained in the eighth folio of Domesday, where not one hundred is stated, we are less certain in our scite, than in any other district. ^k Hollingborne and Lenham, the property of Lanfranc, and the abbot of St. Austin's, were the most valuable villages, whether you consider their population, rental, or agriculture. At ^l Leeds a church was founded, where eighteen ecclesiastics resided, and a moiety of land was transferred to the abbey, for the portion of Lenham that Odo had enclosed in his park. Here vines were cultivated, and five mills were occupied by rustics, probably in gavel-kind tenure. The Tables will convey particular information.

^s Helto, Nepos Alestan Præpositi Lundoniæ. Vid. supra.

^h De hoc manerio tenet Helto dimidium folium et ibi habet unam carrucam cum uno bordario et unam *Francigenam*, &c. Domes. 8 b 2.

ⁱ HAIBORNE vel AIHORDE—Boltone, 4 a 2—Hollingborde, 4 b 2—Harriardesham, 7 b 2—Fereburne, 7 b 2—Fereburne alia, 8 a 1—Selesburne, 7 b 2—Fredenestede, 7 b 2—Esledes, 7 b 2—Audintone, 7 b 2—Stochingberge, 7 b 2—Alnoitone, 7 b 2—Sudtone, 8 a 1—Sudtone alia, 8 a 1—Certh, 8 a 1—Bogelei, 8 a 1—Merlea, 8 a 1—Languele, 8 a 1—Otringdene, 8 a 1—Oteham, 8 a 1—Brunfelle, 8 a 1—Lertham, 12 a 1.

^k Hoilingeborde, 61 villani, 16 bordarii, 25 carrucæ, duo molendini, et valet 301. 4 b 2.—in Lertham, 40 villani et 7 bordarii, 18 carrucæ, 2 molendini et valet 281. 12 a 1.

^l Esledes ibi æcclesia et 18 servi, ibi duo arpendi vineæ et 5 molini villanorum.

Domes. 7 b 2.

Litefield

CHAP. I.

1065—

1272.

Litefield.

^m Litefield hundred consisted only of five hamlets. The Pechams were divided at this early æra, one appertained to the church of the Holy Trinity, the other belonged to a laical possessor. In the district of the archbishop, a freeholder resided, who was totally independant of the manour, except as connected with it in the payment of the nationalⁿ land-tax. The royal forest extended to this district; and in the^o Stockbury of this hundred, two freemen continued to reside in the subordinate district of Fitz-tyrald. The circumstantial Records may be found in the Tables.

Watliston,
and Lowy of
Tunbridge.

Since Watliston hundred consisted only of one recorded manour, Tudely, and this was occupied by Fitz-gilbert, we shall class its value with the Lowy of Tunbridge, in our summary Table of this lath. Richard occupied a moiety of twenty-four^p manours, independant of^q Birling and Yalding, which he held as peer of the realm. This land principally consisted of woods, or dingles, on the skirt of the district, and

^m LITFELLE—Peccheham, 4 b 2—Peccheham alia, 7 b 1—Haslow, 7 b 2—Estochingeberge, 7 b 2—Marourde, 14 a 2.

ⁿ De terra hujus manerii tenet unus homo archiepiscopi dimidium solinum, et cum his sex solins (de Peccheham) geldabat tempore regis Edvardi, quis [qui] non pertineret manerio nisi de * *Scoto*, quia libera terra erat. Domest. 4 b 2.

Rex habet de manerio tres denas [de Peccheham.] 7 b 1.

^o In Estochinberge tempore regis Edvardi tenuerunt duo liberi homines et *modo similiter*. Ibid.

^p WACHELESTAN et LEUGA de TONEBRIGE.—Tivedele, 7 b 2—Broteham, 3 a 2—Otefort, 4 a 1—Elesfort, 4 a 2—Norfluet, 3 a 2—Forningeham et Ferlingeham, 4 a 2—Peccheham, 4 b 2—Mepeham, 4 b 2—Ferlaga, 4 b 2—Hallinges, 5 b 2—Frandesberie, 5 b 2—Sudfleta, 5 b 1—Suinescamp, 6 a 1—Eisse, 6 a 1—Redlege, 6 a 1—Lafela, 6 b 2—Leleburne, 7 a 1—Aigleffa, 7 a 2—Meletune, 7 b 1—Ledefdune, 7 b 1—Ofesham, 7 b 1—Litelbroteham, 8 b 2—Colinge, 9 a 1.

^q Bermelinge et Hallinges, 14 a 2. See alphabetical Table.

• Schot. Tribute.

the

the amazing extent of his chase may be tolerably ascertained, CHAP. I.
 by a reference to the places annexed, and examining their 1065—
 scite, in our Map. But as the whole of such possessions are 1272.
 only estimated at two fowlings and a quarter, it strongly cor-
 roborates our opinion, that land in a state of ^r agriculture was
 solely assented to the national contribution.

The hundred of ^s Twyford, comprehending nine hamlets, Twyford.
 completes the lath of Aylesford. There is little remarkable
 in this district but what may easily be known from the
 Tables. Two ^t hamlets indeed had houses in Rochester, and
 the manour of ^u Yalding had been devastated, at least deprived
 of its cattle, and its value considerably reduced, an extra-
 ordinary circumstance in this county.

^r See Dissertation on Agriculture.

^s TUIFERDE, Pinpa, 8 b 1—^t Neteftede, 8 b 2—^t Otringeberge, 8 b 2—
 Otrinberge alia, 8 b 2—Testan, 8 b 2—Haintone, 13 a 1—Hallinges, 14 a 2.

^u Hallinges tempore regis Edvardi, et post valuit 30l. modo 20l. eo quod
 terra vastata est a ^{*} pecuniâ. Domefday, 14 a 1.

^{*} Value of all articles estimated from cattle.

The lath of ^a Mylton extended only to the hundred so deno-
 minated, though itself divided into two parts under the Saxon
 government, one moiety of which was under the immediate
 controul of the viscount, as the officer of Edward, another,
 as the super-intendant of the Queen Eddiva. The district oc-
 cupied by the Confessour devolved to William, and Haimo his
 sheriff had the custody of it. It was the most ^b populous and
 valuable manour of the county, supplied by numerous and pro-
 ductive ^c fisheries and salt-works. The sheriff had a ^d mayor
 or bailiff that acted as his deputy, collected the ^e tolls, received
 the ^f fines from the inhabitants of the Weald, when exempted
 from military or vassal service, and rendered a handsome ^g pre-
 sent to his superior for the situation. The ^h tithes and churches
 of this manour were annexed to the abbey of St. Austin's,
 and if we may estimate the produce of the hundred, from the
 payment of the royal domain, were immensely ⁱ productive.
 We reserve for our future Dissertation on Weights and Mea-

CHAP. I.

1065—

1272.

^a MIDDeltune LEST—in dimidio Lest de Middleton in Mildetone hun-
 dredo—Tunestelle, 9 a 1—Cerce, 9 a 1—Stepedone, 9 a 1—Middeltune, 2 b 1
 —et Newetone in dimidio Lest de Mildetone, 14 b 1.

^b In hoc manerio trecenti et novem villani et septuaginta quatuor bordarii.
 Valebat 200l. ad numerum. Domest. 2 b 1.

^c Salinæ et 32 Piscariæ.

^d Same denomination as the Mayor of London, Præpositus Lundoniæ, Præ-
 positus Tarentesfort, Præpositus Middeltune dat Vice-comiti 12l. Domest. 2 b 1
 et 2 b 2. Præpositus Abbatis Sti. Ædmundi. Domest. 275—b 2—et quidam
 Præpositus de Abbate nec potuit recedere. Domest. 58 b 2. Of the rank of
 villains, nor did the Mayor of London occupy one acre of ground in Middlesex,
 Surrey, Essex, or Hertfordshire, under the Saxon government, as chief proprietor.

^e De Theloneo 40s. 2 b 2.

^f Homines de Walt reddunt 50 s. pro Ineuardis et Averis. 2 b 2.

^g 12l. Ecclesias et decimas hujus manerii tenet Abbacia Sti. Augustini, et 40s.
 de quatuor solinos regis exeunt ei. Domest. 2 b 2.

^h 44l. per ann. 10s. per solin.

CHAP. I. fures, the proportionate value between ^k money in tale, and
 1065—silver weighed and refined, though we cursorily may remark,
 1272. that William improved the coinage, at least ^k one fifth, by
 diminishing the alloy, or augmenting the weight.—The other
 half lath of Mylton, which we presume to have been situated
 in our modern Isle of Sheppey, appertained to the ¹ dower of
 Queen Eddiva, and was held by ^m Siward the viscount of Ed-
 ward, and immediate tenant of every district in the ⁿ hundred.

We are not ignorant that Queenborough was peculiarly in-
 vested with chartered immunities, as a borough, by Edward
 the third, perhaps in compliment to his queen Philippa, but
 as Eddiva was the ^o founder of the place, it might be so deno-
 minated from the consort of the Confessor. In this district
 alone of the whole county ^p dairy-agriculture is reported to
 have flourished. Twenty-eight weys of cheese appertained to
 Newton by established custom, from the royal manour of
 Mylton, and from nine fowlings in that moiety of the hun-
 dred a still ^q greater quantity with a gavel-kind rental of fifty-
 eight shillings. Here we could clearly prove that gavel-kind
 tenure

^k Tempore regis Edvardi valebat 200 l. ad numerum, et tantundem quando
 Haimo Vicecomes recepit et *modo* similiter—qui tenet reddit 140 l. ad ignem et
 ad pensam et insuper 15 l. 6s. 2d. ad numerum.

¹ Sidgar tenuit de Regina Eddid. 14 b 1.

^m *Ofward* tenet Tunestelle, Stepedone, et Tangas, 9 a 1, et Vicecomes Ed-
 vardi, 2 b 1, but a different jury here reporting to the Commissioners it is
 entered—*Sidgar*—same leading Consonants—S. R. D.

ⁿ Hundred and Lath here synonymous.

^o Newetone—New-town.

^p De manerio Mildentone redditur in Newetone una consuetudo, id est 28
 pensæ caseorum; et de 28 folins de Mildentone pertinet in Newetone 10 l. 10 s.
 et de aliâ parte de novem folins de Middetone pertinet in Neutone ^q 28½ pensæ
 caseorum,

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH BRITAIN.

tenure was subject to the late French ^r corvè, an occupancy, CHAP. I.
notwithstanding, far superior to that of villains, did we not 1065—
hereby infringe on our arranged Dissertations. Albert the 1272.
chancellor was tenant in chief of this district, in the reign of
William, from whose manour, the archbishop, Geoffrey of Ro-
chester, and Adam Fitz-hubert had considerable portions.

Having now survey'd every lath, city, and borough of the county, we shall present their state at one view, including the lath of Mylton not separately reported.

cafeorum, et 58 s. de gablo ex his novem folins, et de his novem folinis red-
debat * *Sigar apud Mildetone* r Averam. Domf. 14 b 1.

* Consequently *Ofward* the tenant and occupier of them.

A SUMMARY

A

SUMMARY TABLE

OF THE

LATHS, CITIES, AND BOROUGHES,

IN THE

COUNTY OF KENT,

THEIR VALUE, POPULATION, &c. &c.

LATHS, CITIES, and BOROUGHS.	Value under the Confeffour.	Value under the Conquerour.	Sowlings.	Burgellies or Mariners.	Villains.	Borderers.	Lords Ploughs.	Villains Ploughs.	Oxen.	Churches.	Minifters or Retainers.	Fifheries.	Mills.	Saltpans.	Acres of Meadow.	Hogs.	Manours, Hamlets, or Villages.	N ^o of Hund.
Borough-lath	£. 524 18 0	£. 776 15 3	161		926	618	76	328	961	23	45	40	23	56	479	750	31	11
Eaftrye-lath	£. 480 2 4	£. 627 9 2	136		592	436	94	223	741	7	33	2	23	4	85	33	58	6
Wye-lath	£. 568 1 2	£. 744 14 10	124		937	275	66	224	754	21	181	10	45	8	620	1633	51	6
Liming-lath	£. 551 5 6	£. 795 5 4	162		1204	770	135	399	1339	37	99	38	44	27	798	738	65	16
Sutton-lath	£. 547 1 0	£. 896 15 9	133		1209	383	106	434	1274	21	232	11	64	27	767	1463	65	6
Aylesford-lath	£. 725 18 8	£. 1258 5 7	328		1635	889	193	568	1909	66	520	49	49	14	1145	2453	121	12
Mylton-lath	£. 261 10 0	£. 266 13 4	99		334	141	9	154	344	4	17	33	8	28	30	266	6	1
Canterbury	£. 51 0 0	£. 59 10 0	531										10					
Dover	£. 18 0 0	£. 54 0 0	420							3								
Sandwich	£. 15 0 0	£. 50 0 0	415															
Hythe	£. 16 0 0	£. 29 6 4	231															
Romney	£. 14 0 0	£. 21 0 0	156															
Sefalre	£. 1 5 0	£. 1 5 0	45															
Forewic	£. 5 0 0	£. 11 0 0	79															
Rochefer	£. 5 0 0	£. 40 0 0	114															
COUNTY OF KENT	3784 1 8	5632 0 7	1144	1991	16837	3512	680	2332	17522	183	1127	184	1268	137	3924	7746	397	58

To those readers who have examined our statements, and are unacquainted with the barbarous Latin, in which these Records are transmitted; and consequently cannot be equally convinced, as the antiquary who will compare our references with the text and our deductions, we now take leave to observe, that there is *not one* villain, or slave of villains, calculated in this general Table; that is not entered under such title in this celebrated Autograph. This state of society continued to exist throughout the whole period which we have selected for our present discussion, and this system of slavery continued to be exercised over nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the realm. Numerous persons of this order of men were frequently transferred for a hawk, a hound, or a charger; their wives and their children were the *cattle*, or in modern language the chattels, of the lord, their daughters could not have their marriage^u consummated in a state of virginity, and their sons emigrating were vagabonds. Since we are here infringing on our intended Dissertation on Manners and Customs, we must forbear farther observations on the subject.

Before we attempt to calculate the population of Kent, it may be necessary to view more distinctly those Norman knights or nobles, many of whom, though not immediately holding of the crown in this county, or members of such high national court, as that assembled when Lanfranc impleaded the cause of the bishop of Rochester against the powerful brother of William, were, notwithstanding, tenants in capite in other divisions of the realm, and here occupied valuable and extensive subordinate manours. It may be necessary perhaps to premise a few observations for illustrating our references, and ascertaining the feudal lords of these martial dependants, or the tenure of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

* Bordarii.

† See Differ. on Laws.

u Merchetum existed.

CHAP. I. The first folio of Domesday contains the general customs of
 1065—the county; the second, denoted 1 b 1 and 2, the possessions
 1272. of St. Martin's, of Dover, and the names found with such
 references designate the persons of its canons or prebendaries.
 The second sheet is occupied with a description of Canterbury,
 the continuation of the abbey's lands, and those towns which
 William retained in his own domain, and the lord-lieutenant
 controuled by his bailiff or deputies. The whole of the third
 and fourth sheets and first folio of the fifth, record the posses-
 sions of the archbishop of Canterbury, his knights, and eccle-
 siastics, consequently a reference to such pages and columns
 marks their true baronial lord. The second side of the 5th
 page, distinguished by b, transmits the bishop of Rochester's
 lands, who had only one sub-tenant, Anschtill, the arch-
 deacon. The next six sheets are wholly filled with the ex-
 tensive and numerous districts of Odo, except a moiety of the
 second column of the eleventh sheet, designated 11 b 2, ap-
 pertaining to Battle-abbey, and therefore any dependant in-
 serted from 6 a 1 to 11 b 2 proves him to be the military re-
 tainer or a favoured ecclesiastic of the earl of Kent. The
 twelfth sheet enregisters the lands of the mitred abbot of St.
 Augustine's, and his feudal vassals, or dignified * clerical tenants.
 The thirteenth sheet contains that appropriate division which
 Montfort superintended as † peer of the realm, and governed
 at his baronial court. The fourteenth sheet comprizes the
 whole lands occupied by Earl Eustace, Richard Fitz-gilbert,
 Haimo the Viscount, and Albert the Chancellor, as tenants of
 the crown, in this county, though the whole would not occupy

* Vital, abbot of Westminster.

† Tenet Hugo de Montfort rege, & habet caput manerii, has the jurisdiction
 over Ewell, a manor of Odo's, occupied by Ralph Crookthorn. Hugo de Mont-
 fort habet caput manerii, et ibi $5\frac{1}{2}$ molinos de 61. 11 a 2.

one page, if a portion of Montfort's was not added to them. CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.
By attending to these general distinctions, the reader may easily discover the peer or peers to whom the retainer owed suit or service, and by printing the names of those knights in italics, who held immediately from the monarch in other counties, we shall more accurately learn the number of persons that may with propriety be classed as resident inhabitants. The canons and prebendaries of St. Martin's are discriminated by an obelisk affixed. The number of references to a name gives the number of manours or hamlets in the custody or tenancy of such person. We shall consider the opulent proprietors of the realm at large in a future appropriate dissertation.

The NAMES of the NOBLES, KNIGHTS, MILITARY RETAINERS,
and DIGNIFIED ECCLESIASTICS, in the County of KENT, not
holding immediately of the Crown, in this District.

- ABEL, 4 b 2.
ALNOD, 13 b 1.
†ALRED, 1 b 1—2 a 2—11 b 1.
ALURED, (Miles) 9 b 1—11 b 1.
Alured Dapifer (Miles) 9 b 1.
ALTET quidam, 11 b 1.
†ALWI, 1 b 1.
†ANSCHILL vel ANSCHITILL, 5 b 1,
6 a 2, 2, 2—6 b 1, 1—6 b 2, 2—
7 a 1, 1—1 b 2—7 b 1—8 b 1—
11 b 2—12 a 2.
Ansgot, 6 a 1—6 b 1—7 a 1—7 a 2, 2—
8 b 1, 1—9 a 1—2 b 1—4 a 2—
7 b 2, 2.
ANSFRID, 12 b 1—10 a 1—10 a 2, 2,
2, 2, 2—10 b 1—9 b 2—11 a 1—
11 a 2—12 b 2.
†ATHELWOLD CAMERARIUS, 7 b 2—
9 b 2—8 b 2, 2—1 b 2—10 b 2.
BALDRIC, (Miles) 9 b B
Baldwin, 1 b 2.
BERNARD DE STO. AUDOENO, (Miles)
9 b 1.
Bertram, 13 a 1.
BLIZE, 5 a 2.
BRAIBOWE, HUGH, 8 b 2.
†BRUMAN, Præpositus, 2 a 2.
COC, ROBERTUS, 13 b 1.
COLUMBELLIS DE RANULFUS, 2 a 2—
7 a 2—8 b 2—9 a 2—10 a 2—
11 b 2, 2—1 a 1—12 b 1.
CURBESPIN DE RANULFUS, 7 b 1, 1
—8 a 2, 2—8 b 1—9 b 2—10 b 1
—11 a 1, 1—11 a 2, 2—11 b 1, 1
—11 b 2—2 a 2—10 b 2, 2—13 a 1.
De Arcis, William, (Miles) 3 b 2—9 b 1.
DE BARRIS, ROBERTUS, 11 a 1.
DE MARIS, RICARDUS, 10 a 1.
DISPENSATOR, WM. (Miles) 3 a 2.
Durand, 1 a 1.
EDDESHAM, WM. DE, 4 b 1, 1—5 a 2.
†EDWIN, 1 b 2.
Eudo, Fitz-hubert, (Miles) 9 b 1.
FARMAN, (Miles) 3 a 2
FITZ-ANSCHITILL, ROGER, 10 b 2—
11 b 2.
FITZ-FULBERT, HUGO, 10 b 2.
FITZ-JEOFFREY, WM. 1 b 2.
FITZ-GROSSE, WM. 13 b 2.
FITZ-HERBERT, HUGH, 7 a 1—7 b 2,
2, 2, 2—8 a 2, 2, 2, 2—11 a 1.
FITZ-HUBERT, ADAM, 6 a 1—6 b 1—
7 a 1—8 a 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—8 b 1—
8 b 2, 2—9 a 1, 1, 1—9 b 2—10 a
1, 1—10 a 2—11 a 1—12 a 2—
9 a 1, 1, 1—14 b 1.
Fitz-ivo (Taillgesbofc) HERBERT, 7 b 1
7 b 2, 2, 2—8 a 2, 2, 2, 2—10 a 1
10 a 2, 2—11 a 1—2 a 2—9 b 2—
13 b 1.
FITZ-LETARD, OSBERN, 6 a 2—9 b 2, 2
10 a 2, 2—10 b 2—11 b 1—11 b 2
4 b 1—11 a 2, 2—12 b 1.
†FITZ-OGER, WM. 1 a 1—1 b 1—
6 b 2, 2.
FITZ-RICHARD, RALPH, 13 b 1.
FITZ-ROBERT, 1 a 1—8 a 1—11 a 1.
FITZ-TAHUN, WM. 10 b 1—8 b 1.
†FITZ-TYDALD, WM. 1 b 2—1 a 1.
FITZ-TYRALD, RALPH, 4 a 2—6 a 1, 1
6 b 2—7 a 2, 2—7 b 1, 1—8 b 2
—9 a 1.
FITZ-

- FITZ-UNSPAC, RALPH, 4 a 2
 FITZ-WILLIAM, HUGH, (Miles) 9 b 1.
 FITZ-WILLIAM, RICHARD, 9 a 2.
 FOLET, WM. 4 b 1—5 a 2.
 FULBERT, 9 b 2—10 a 1—10 b 2, 2—
 10 13 b 2.
Gilbert, 13 b 1.
 GODEFRID DAPIFER, 3 b 1—4 b 1, 1
 —4 b 2.
Godric, 1 b 2.
 GOISFRID (of Rochester) Miles, 3 a 2—
 6 a 1—6 b 2—8 a 2—12 b 2—14 b 1.
 HELTO, 6 a 1—8 b 2—9 a 1—2 b 1.
Herald, Fitz-ralph, 14 a 1.
 HERFRID, 1 a 2—10 b 2—13 b 2.
 HERVEY, 14 a 1—13 a 1—13 b 2.
Hefling, Ernulph de, 6 b 1—9 a 1, 1—
 6 a 2.
 HUGO, quidam, 11 a 1.
 HUMFRIDUS, LORIPES, 1 a 1.
 LAMBERT, 2 a 2.
 LATIN, ROBERT, 6 b 1—7 a 2, 2—
 8 a 2, 2—8 b 1—8 b 2—9 a 2—
 11 b 1.
 LISIEUX, Bishop of, 6 b 2.
 MALA TERRA DE (Fitz-maltravers)
 Goisfrid filius, 9 b 1.
 MALGER, 6 a 2, 2, 2—6 b 1—4 a 2.
 MAMINOT, GILBERT, 7 a 1, 1.
 MANNEVILLE, HUGO DE, 13 b 1.
Manno Brito, 13 a 1, 1.
 MARCHERIUS, 12 b 1.
 †*Nigellus Medicus*, 1 b 2—3 b 1—13 b 2.
 †NIGER, ROBERT, 1 b 2—1 a 1.
 ODELIN, 12 b 1.
Odo (Arbalistarius) 8 a 2—9 a 1, 1.
 OIDELARD, 12 b 1.
Ow, Earl of, 4 a 2.
Port, Hugh, 6 a 1, 1—7 a 2, 2—7 b 2
 9 a 2, 2, 2—11 a 1, 1, 1, 1—10 a 1
 10 a 2—10 b 2—2 b 2—11 a 1.
 †RADULFUS, 1 b 1—4 a 1.
 RADULFUS, (Miles) 9 b 2.
 RAYNER, 8 b 1.
 RICHARD, (Miles) 4 a 2—9 b 1—10 b 1.
 ROMNEY, ROBERT, 2 a 2, 2—10 b 2, 2
 —10 a 1, 1, 1, 1—1 a 1—11 a 1,
 1, 1, 1.
 ROGER DE OSTREHAM, 13 a 2—1 a 1.
 †*Sanfone*, St. 1 b 1.
 †SEWEN, 1 b 1.
 †SIGAR, 1 b 2.
 †SIRE, 1 b 1—2 b 2.
 †TURBAT, 1 b 2.
Turfin de Girunde, (Fitz-rolf) 10 b 1.
 TURSTIN TINEL, 11 a 2—11 a 1, 1—
 11 b 1, 1, 1.
 VALBADON, RAD. 11 b 2—12 b 1.
 †*Vital*, (Abbot of Westminster) 12 b 2—
 7 a 1—10 a 1.
 †ULRIC, 1 b 1.
 †ULSTAN (Fitz-ulwin) 1 b 2.
 WADARD, 6 a 2, 2—7 b 1—10 b 1, 1
 12 b 1—2 b 2.
Walter de Apperville, (Miles) 9 b 1.
Walter de Douai, 6 b 2.
 †WALTER, 1 b 1.
 WALTER FITZ-ENGELBERTI, (Miles)
 9 b 1.
 WESMAN, WIBERTUS, (Miles) 11 b 1
 9 b 1.
 WILLIAM, 13 b 1—5 a 2.

CHAP. I. In addition then to the ^a *eleven Peers of Kent*, there were
 1065—twenty-three tenants in chief, holding lands immediately from
 1272. the crown, in other districts, that occupied inferior moieties
 within this county, by subordinate tenure. There were seventy-
 seven, distinguished by different titles, of an inferior rank. Of
 these hundred proprietors, fifteen are particularly styled ^b knights,
 and twenty-one were ^c canons, prebendaries, or dignified eccle-
 siastics. To these must be added twenty-one ^d knights, not
 distinguished by name, ninety-four ^e esquires, thirteen ^f thanes,
 two ^g Normans, thirteen ^h bailiffs, eight ⁱ priests, and forty-
 four ^k freeholders.

^a Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis—Episcopus Roscestrensis—Episcopus Baio-
 censis—Abbas de Batailge—Abbas Sti. Augustini—Abbas de Gand—Hugo de
 Montfort—Comes Eustachius—Ricardus de Tonebrige—Haimo Vicecomes—
 Albertus Capellanus. Domest. 2 a 2.

^b Milites.

^c Three canons of St. Martin's, Sired, Godric, and Sewen—12 prebendaries.
 Domest. 2 a 2, & 1 b 1, et 2.

^d *Milites* 3 in Tanet, 12 a 2—1 in Sondresse, 3 a 1—4 Francigenæ, 12 a 2 in
 Cistelet—1 in Suinescamp, 6 a 1—1 in Eisse, 6 a 1—1 in Berham, 9 b 2—1 in
 Cildresham, 10 a 1—1 in Ewelle, 11 a 1—3 in Meddestane, 3 a 2—2 in Ede-
 sham, 3 a 2—1 Heltonis—Servitium 1 Militis in Cumbe, 10 b 1.

^e *Homines* 6 in communi terra Sti. Martini, 2 a 2—2 in Meddestane, 3 a 2—
 5 in Esturfete, 3 b 1—5 in Wingeham, 3 b 2—3 in Leminges, 4 a 1—1 in Pe-
 cheham, 4 b 2—1 in Hastingelei, 14 a 1—2 Hugonis Port, 6 a 1, in Eisse—
 8 sub illis molinis Sti. Martini—6 cum 1½ carrucis, 2 a 2—Homo Adam, 8 a 1
 —Homo Adam, 8 b 1—Homo Archiepiscopi in Gecham, 5 a 1—Uluret Homo
 —Hugo quidam, 11 a 2—Homines de Walt, 50s. *pro Inewardis*, 2 b 2. There-
 fore 50 esquires for 1s. for a body-guard, 1 a 2.

^f Teigni tres in Otefort, 3 a 1—Teigni 10 in Bedesham, 11 a 2.

^g Francigena in Gelingeham, 3 b 1—Francigena in Boseleu, 8 b 1.

^h Canterbury, Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, Sefaltre, Forewic, Ro-
 chester, Feverham, Mylton, Aylesford, Dartford, Newinden. See their re-
 ferences.

ⁱ *Presbyteri* 7 in Romney, 4 a 1—1 in Monocstune, 12 a 2.

^k *Sochemanni* 14, 13 a 2—12, 13 a 2—5, 13 a 2—12, 13 a 2—Fæmina So-
 chemanni, 13 b 2.

The

The monks of St. Augustine's and Christ Church, in Can-
terbury, were certainly more numerous than the prebendaries
of St. Martin's, and it cannot be supposed that Dover could
furnish four hundred and twenty mariners, if not containing
a much greater number of inhabitants. But as we are re-
porting facts, not opinions, we now state that the population
of Kent, according to the Record of Domesday, amounted to
thirteen¹ thousand seven hundred and seventy-three mature
males. If we estimate five to a family, the population, from
this report, will amount to nearly seventy thousand souls.
But since we are certain that many foreigners and troops of
William resided in this county, who are not recorded in this
Survey, we might, with great propriety, augment this calcu-
lation, if not incompatible with the system that regulates our
history.

With respect to the Saxon Nobles and Thanes, we must
refer our readers to a future dissertation on the opulent pro-
prietors under Edward and William. The customs of this
county varied little from the general received usages of the

¹ 11 Tenants in Chief.

100 Subordinate Tenants.

21 Knights.

94 Esquires.

13 Thanes.

2 Normans.

13 Bailiffs.

8 Priests.

44 Freeholders.

1991 Burgesses.

1127 Ministers, or Retainers.

6837 Villains.

3512 Borderers.

13,773

kingdom,

CHAP. I. kingdom, and will be delivered with greater precision and
 1065—clearness when we examine that subject distinctly. Gavel-
 1272. kind tenure was certainly not confined to this district, nor was
 the honour of forming the ^m van of an army in attack, or the
 rear in a retreat, limited to the men of this county, but wisely
 extended to other places, whose inhabitants were best ac-
 quainted with the feat of war. The cathedrals, castles, or
 palaces within this district will more properly be considered in
 our Dissertation on Arts and Sciences, and the State of So-
 ciety, and Commerce, in our Essays on Agriculture, Trade,
 and Ranks and Services. If we convert the fowlings into
 square miles, we shall find them amounting to little more
 than ⁿ one-third of the county, probably the proportion of
 cultivated land in the district.

Should Providence permit us, and the patronage of the public
 encourage us, to continue our researches, we shall shew the
 progressive advancement of this county at a future period.
 For the present we shall summarily conclude this portion of
 our History with a few observations, and extracted authorities.
 The grand mass of the people received few immunities or
 advantages during this æra selected for discussion. The cities,
 boroughs, towns, or villages that were not annexed to the
 monarchy, appertained to archbishops, earls, bishops, or barons,
 who ruled them with an iron sceptre. The immunities pur-
 chased from one sovereign were frequently disregarded by him,
 at a subsequent æra of his reign; and always by his successor.

* The words to which Kelham applies the note, “ the Kentish men, *accordingly*,
 “ at the battle of Hastings, were in front of the English army, as their antient
 “ privilege,” p. 158.—Refer to part of Wales, in Herefordshire. Cum exer-
 citus in hostem pergit, ipsi (homines de Arcenefeld) per consuetudinem faciunt
 avantwarde, et in reversione redrewarde. Domest. 179 a 9. Nor is there any
 such custom relative to Kent transmitted in this period.

* 589 square miles.

When

When ° lands and charters had been conferred on the abbot of Feversham, by Stephen, Maud, and several opulent nobles, such possessions or privileges could not be enjoyed, till the third Henry was bribed to ratify them. The P city of Canterbury purchased its liberties three times from this Henry, and again redeemed them from his successor. ¶ Poll-taxes, ¶ quinzimes, ¶ scutages, and other arbitrary assessments were universal, burthensome, and oppressive, and ¶ fines and aids were levied by the viscount, his bailiff and deputies.

Since the origin of the Cinque Ports has been much controverted, we shall conclude this chapter by endeavouring nearly to ascertain the time when they received such denomination. In the year 1229, when the u archbishopric of Can-

° Abbas de Faversham reddit Compotum de 25 Marcis pro 5 palefredis, pro habenda confirmatione regis Johannis de [h]iis quæ habent de dono regis Stephani & Mattillidis quondam reginæ Angliæ & Ricardi de Lucy et quinque aliorum, &c. Mag. Rot. 12 a. Kent. Anno 1212.

¶ Adam de Vallibus, et Thomas de Beuveys Cives Cantuariæ, &c. et pro se et tota Communitate Civitatis prædictæ finem fecerunt cum rege 100 marcarum, pro confirmatione hujus regis habendâ de *tribus Cartis* ipsis civibus factis tempore regis Henrici, super diversis libertatibus eis concessis tempore ipsius regis Henrici, &c. Mich. Fines. 26 et 27 Edv. 1st.

¶ Taillagium Roffe (Rochester) assitum per capita. Rot. 1 a Kancix. Anno 1237.


¶ Quinzime Doura et Sandwice. Anno 1205.

¶ De scutagio de Kery (Christ-Church, Canterbury) 89l. 15s. 4d. de 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ feodis. Mag. Rot. 13 H. 3.

¶ Jacobus Salvagius debet 3 palefridos, ut omnes tenentes ecclesiæ suæ de Ocham [in Kent] et Capellarum ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentium liberi sint et quieti in perpetuum de festis scirarum, et hundredorum, ed de auxiliis vicecomitis, et omnium baillivorum et ministrorum suorum, et de omnibus aliis quæ ad vicecomitem vel baillivos, vel ministros suos pertinent. Mad. vol. 1. p. 408.

¶ Compotus archiepiscopatus Cantuariæ a 18^o die Julii anno 12 regis usque ad ultimum diem Marcii anno ejusdem 13^o, &c. et de 10l. 13s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. de Exitibus Portus de Romenel et de Hee, &c. Summa 1927l. 15s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Mag. Rot. 13 H. 3. in Rot. compot. m 2 b.

terbury

CHAP. I. 1065—1272.  terbury was vacant, and its emoluments received by commissi-
 sioners for the crown, the port fees of Romney and Hythe
 are included in the one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
 seven pounds, fifteen shillings and five-pence farthing, the pro-
 duce of the fee for little more than nine months. Conse-
 quently the burgeses of these towns were under the patronage
 of the fee at this period, though the * five ports had been dis-
 tinguished even in the reign of John. In the reign of Edward
 the first however they were totally exempted from all † cus-
 tomary payment to the primate, their barons are distinguished
 by name, and had a seat in the national representation. But
 as we are infringing on our intended continuation, we must
 defer our authorities for the present.

* Americamenta hominum de quinque Portibus pro Bladis missis inimicis regis
 in Flandria. Mag. Rot. 1 Joh. Rot. 56. Kent.

† Consuetudo here and in Domesday signifies customs transmitted from time
 immemorial, the foundation of the English common law.

END OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DISSERTATION.

THE
HISTORY OF SOUTH BRITAIN;

FROM

Authentic Documents.

CHAP. I.

On the Nature of the Laws, their Variety, and Execution, from Edward the Confessor, to Edward the First, surnamed the English Justinian, a Period of 207 Years.

UNDER every ^a feudal government, the military leader ^{CHAP. I.} presided in the supreme court of judicature; and, though ^{1065—} he might associate with himself other chieftains, to exercise the ^{1272.} legislative power, and assist his judgment, by their united wisdom and counsel, arrogated to himself the sole right of decision, on all controverted points ^b. His will was the law.

^a Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester, and Dr. Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, are the only moderns, that have entertained just ideas relative to the Saxon government.

^b Cum hoc ipsum lex sit, quod principi placet, legis habet vigorem. *Fleta* in *Commentarii Jur. Anglic. Proœmio*.

CHAP. I. From his decree there was no appeal^c: an enrolled record of
 1065—his personal verdict, or his judicial sentence, must implicitly
 1272. be obeyed.

In the earliest periods of this æra, the high national court was not confined to a particular place, nor was there a regular appropriate term for its session. A Saxon, or Norman, prince had numerous palaces, extensive domains, and a splendid suite of noble attendants; the most opulent and powerful barons of the realm were honoured with the domestic offices of his household, and marshalled in his train of followers. He traversed the kingdom with a pompous cavalcade of retainers; and the royal presence was ever attended by the most^d able and intelligent clerks, the bravest warriors, and most distinguished nobles. In whatever district he sojourned, a council could speedily be assembled, a conference of the most learned and experienced easily be obtained. Hence the monarchs of England frequently decided the controversies of their vassals while they made the^e circuit of their seignery, whilst they succeſ-

^a Regis curia, in quâ ipse in propria personâ suâ, jura decernit, quod nec recordationi, nec sententiæ in ea latæ, licet alicui contradicere—* Lib. niger Scaccarii tempore Hen. II. Lib. I. c. 4.—c Nemo quidem de factis regis præsumat disputare—*Brañon*, Lib. I. c. 7. De legibus & Consuetudinibus Angliæ †.—c De chartis verò regiis & factis regum, non debent nec possunt justitiiarii, nec privata personæ disputare. Ibid. Lib. II. c. 16.

^d De melioribus & antiquis hominibus totius comitatus—*Domesday*, 44 b.

^e Qui non veniebat ad sciremote, summonitus, totam terram suam erga regem foris faciebat—*Berkshire Domes.* 56 b.—Qui non veniebat ter in anno sine ammonitione (in Kent) qui non veniebat ad stabiliationem sylvæ emendabat regi 50 solidos. *Domes.* 56 b. Similar instances in almost every county, with various fines.

* This book, generally ascribed to Gervase of Tilbury, is incontestibly proved, by the correct Madox, to have been composed by Richard Nigell, bishop of London.

Madox—*Exchequer*, Vol. II. p. 345.

† This work was completed by the illustrious *Brañon*, about the conclusion of the reign of Henry the Third.

fively

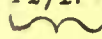
fively sported in their widely-ranging forests, or visited their CHAP. I.
 stately palaces: but, at stated festivals, and on particular occa- 1065—
 sions,^f the community of the realm^g, the barons and knights, 1272.
 assembled in general council, where the monarch presided on
 his throne, administered justice to his subjects, and transacted
 such important affairs as demanded greater solemnity, or re-
 quired peculiar notoriety. These courts were held at the
 royal palaces of ^h Westminster, Winton, Oxford, or Windsor;
 occasionally at Northampton, Gloucester, Salisbury, or Wood-
 stock; and sometimes at St. Albans, Dunstable, Marlborough,
 &c. Here he received the homage of his vassals, on the grand
 festivals of Christmas, Easter, or Whitsuntide; here an im-
 mense concourse of nobility, prelates, and knights, was col-
 lected in the common hall of their feudal lord, feasted at his
 round ⁱ table, deliberated on the national interests, arranged
 and received the established ordonnances of the realm. None
 but immediate tenants of the crown were admitted to the
 presence of their seigneur, allowed to participate of the sove-
 reign controul as peers and con-vassals, or considered as true

^f *Communitas pertotam Berchesciram*, confined solely to the Thanes, or royal knights. Vid. Doomsday, 56 b.

^g The realm consisted of earldoms and baronies—*Caput comitatus propter jus gladii dividi non potest, vel caput baroniæ, castrum, vel aliud ædificium, & hoc ideo, ne sic caput per plures particulas dividatur, & plura jura comitatum & baroniarum, deveniant ad nihilum, per quod deficiat regnum, quod ex comitatibus & baroniis dicitur esse constitutum.* Bracton, 2—34.

^h Ventilata est hæc causa prius ad uventanam civitatem & postea in villâ regia quæ vocatur uwindisor. Madox Exchequer, Vol. I. p. 7, 4to ed. In natali tenuisset curiam Willielmus apud Gloucestre, ad Pascha apud Wincestre, et ad Pentecosten apud Londoniam. Mad. ibid. quod vide.

ⁱ Qui conventuri sint ad rotundam tabulam colloquium habituri cum Lewel-
 lino. Rym. Fœd. Vol. I. p. 324.

CHAP. I. ^k liege-men of their chief lord. The other inhabitants of the
 1065— kingdom had but a * secondary interest in the transactions of
 1272.  the royal consultation, and were presumed to acquiesce in the
 persons of their lords; they were amenable also to the awards
 and controul of inferior courts of judicature, which however
 were, in some degree, regulated by the proceedings of the
 supreme council, at subsequent periods. These national assem-
 blies were not only necessary for supporting the dignity of the
 monarch, securing the fidelity of his subjects, preserving the
 unity of the nation, and establishing general regulations for
 the government of the realm, but for the effectual promulga-
 tion of their irregular statutes, through every division of such
 an empire, where few could read, and the ¹ prince, probably,
 not write.

It is by no means extraordinary, therefore, that the laws
 of England should not be enrolled in a regular code, but
 should depend on traditionary evidence, and transmitted deci-
 sions. These varied in every district. Long subsequent to the
 conquest, the realm of England experienced distinctions, that
 originated in its heptarchical government. In the edicts of the

^k Law-worthy. *Pacem regis habentes.*

* In the ever-memorable Magna Charta, John had the penetration to insert a
 clause of the highest importance to the commonalty, whose observation would
 elevate the people, and controul his imperious barons. Its spirit is this; that
 whatever liberties or favours he conferred on them as his vassals, these lords
 should bestow on their villains. *Omnes autem istas consuetudines prædictas, et*
libertates, quas nos concessimus in regno nostro tenendas, quantum ad nos per-
tinet, erga nostros omnes de regno nostro, tam clerici quam laici observent, quan-
tum ad se pertinet erga suos. Mag. Chart. § 60.—This is the sole clause that
 affects the body of the people.

¹ Vid. Madox Exchequer, Vol. I. 7. where the marks of William and his
 queen Mathilda are affixed to an Autograph, in the archives of Canterbury.
 This record was engrossed in the year 1072, in the vigour of the conqueror's
 life. And again: *Neustria pia*, p. 16. + *Signum Willelmi Regis Anglorum.*
Mad. Vol. I. 49.

Confessor,

Confessor, ratified by William, these discriminations are reduced to three appropriate divisions, ^{CHAP. I.} ^{1065—} ^{1272.} ^{1065—} ^{1272.} the Danish, Mercian, and Saxon laws. In the ⁿ eastern and northern districts of the kingdom, the Danish laws prevailed, in the midland the Mercian, and in the western and southern counties the Saxon preponderated. The fines annexed to the violation of the royal peace, or established ordonnances of the nation, were proportioned to the presumed civilization of the ^o country, the refinement of its inhabitants, received usages, or prevailing customs, that had immemorially obtained in that quarter. Oral testimony, and established opinions, superseded the law of nations, and the natural principles of justice and equity. Law was little defined, and less understood. Tradition supplied such precedents as precluded the necessity of dry ^p reason-

^m Foris-facturæ regis quæ pertinent ad vice comitem, quadraginta solidi in *Merchenelega* & L sol in *Westfenelega*, & de libero homine qui habet fac & soc, &c. 40 Oræ in *Danelega*, & de alio homine qui ejusmodi libertatem non habet Oræ xxxii. Wilkins leges & consuetudines Willielmi, p. 219, § 3. In *Merchenelega*, si quis appellatus fuerit de latrocinio, seu de furto, & plegiatus fuerit venire ad justitiam, & fugerit interim, plegius ejus habebit 4 menses & unum diem ad eum querendum, & si possit eum invenire, juret se duodecimâ manu, quod tempore, quo eum plegiavit, latro non fuerat, neque per eum esset quod fugerit, nec eum prehendere possit. Tunc reddat Catallum & xx solidos pro Capite & iv Denarios ei, qui ceperit ipsum & unum Obolum pro Inquisitione & xl Sol. Regi. In *Westfaxelega* C sol. ad Clamorem pro Capite & ix Libras Regi, et in *Danelega* Foris-factura est viii Libræ (xx *Solidi* pro Capite) & vii Libræ Regi, § 4.

ⁿ Vid. Lambardes *Pèrambulation of Kent*, pag. 4, 5, 6. 4to. London. 1596.

^o In summam grandem argenti centuriata fisco condemnaretur, quædam scilicet in xxxvi, quædam in xliv secundum locorum diversitatem & interfectionis frequentiam. Dial. de Scac. 2 Mad. p. 391.

^p Non enim in ratiociniis, sed in multiplicibus judiciis excellens scaccarii scientia consistit. [Dial. de Scac. per Ric. Epif. Lond. 1178. Mad. 2. 360.]

ing,

CHAP. I. ing, elaborate illustrations, ingenious argument, or defined
 1065— statutes, in the realm of ¹ England peculiarly, so late as the
 1272. conclusion of the reign of Henry the Third, the period limiting our present observations.

The dictatorial Conqueror augmented the glorious uncertainty of the law, and encreased the probable absurdity of the decision of its judges, by separating the civil and ecclesiastical courts. Accuracy in investigation, sound judgment, or wise verdicts, are little to be expected from that assembly; the majority of whose constituents are incapable of reading or writing, and whose knowledge is confined to the narrow sphere of science, acquired solely by their own experience, unassisted by the wisdom of ages. But though ¹ William wisely, perhaps, suppressed clerical appeals to ecclesiastical courts in lay causes, his judgment was certainly defective, if, at this dark æra, he excluded clergymen from deciding civil points of controversy. On interested principles, or affectionate attachment to his Norman followers, such conduct, indeed, may be justifiable and laudable; for the clergy alone, dared to retain any possessions or property from his martial bravoës, or vindicate the secondary rights of *non-resisting* Englishmen to their hereditary estates, (even when submitted to the controul and patronage of the church) against lordly plunderers, whose sword guaranteed their tenure. In this view alone can we account for such conduct. For at this period, such an indistinctive twilight pervaded the British horizon, that the few

¹ Sola Anglia usa est in suis finibus jure non scripto & consuetudine. [Henricus de Bracton de Legibus & Consuetudinibus Angliæ. Lond. 1569. 4to. p. 1.]

² Mando et regiâ autoritate præcipio, ut nullus episcopus, vel archidiaconus, de legibus episcopalibus amplius in hundred placita teneant. [Leges Will. Wilkins. 292. an. 1085.]

luminaries, capable of projecting splendour, thus lost their effect, for want of a proper medium to transmit their rays; and the dim stars, whose feeble beams might have assisted the visual faculty, were thus clouded from the sight. CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

But notwithstanding such pernicious division of the canon and civil law, we find ecclesiastics appointed justiciaries of the kingdom, judges of the circuit, or ^s barons of the exchequer, in every successive reign. The royal exchequer was the king's peculiar court, where controversies of every description were terminated. Its assessors not only examined the accounts of the sheriffs, regulated the revenue, or tried the suits of the crown, but occasionally summoned every tenant in chief to attend its bar, as jurors or defaulters, to determine litigated questions, or common pleas, to answer for neglect of service, or non payment of fines, aids or scutages. This high national council assembled principally at Winchester, sometimes at Westminster, in the twelfth century; and, as the celebrated ^u roll of Winton transmitted the real possessors of landed property in its day, succeeding ages deemed no ^w transfer equally good, no security or compact equally valid, as that attested before this tribunal, and registered in its records. Hence an

^s Vid. Madox Exchequer, Vol. II. p. 312, &c. where we find, in the forty-second and forty-fifth years of Henry III. the abbots of Westminster, Pershore, and Peterborough, in the transmitted rolls, and a regular uninterrupted succession, from the bishops of Baieux, Constance, and Durham, to those of Lincoln, Ely, and Winchester, the archdeacons of Poictou and Salop, the dean of Waltham, and masters Belet, Giffard, and Thomas de Wymundeham.

^t Majores quique de regno, qui familiarius regiis secretis assistunt. Dial. de Scaccario, Lib. I. c. 4.

^u Domesday Book.

^w Gilebertus de Gillin debet dimidiam marcam, ut scribatur in magno Rotulo, &c. Prior de Ledes, Henricus Bisset, Abbas de Stanelega debent singuli dimidiam Marcam, multique alii. Mad. 1. 217.

immensity

CHAP. I. immensity of fines, passed for such purposes, are found in the
 1065— great rolls. In the reign of every prince, who pretended to
 1272. administer justice, * pleas at common law were not only re-
 moved from the † immediate judgment of the monarch, but
 transferred from the Exchequer to the ‡ courts of Common
 Pleas and King's Bench. There is an express § stipulation on
 this subject in Magna Charta. Previous to this æra, however,
 regular circuits had been prescribed to the justiciaries, and
 their route extended through every district of the kingdom.
 In the early part of his reign, Henry the Second, with the
 † approbation of his peers, separated England into four grand
 divisions, and appointed five judges to hold the assizes in each
 county. In his twenty-second year, a different arrangement
 was adopted: the number ‡ of circuits was augmented to six,
 and of assessors reduced to three. As, on subjects of this na-
 ture, Hoveden's and Spelman's authority are indisputable; as

* *Judicio baronum regis, qui placitum tenuerunt.* Vid. *Domesday* 2 a 1.

† *Domini regia curia, in quâ ipse in propria persona jura decernit.* *Dial. de Scaccario*, Lib. I. c. 4.

‡ The court of King's Bench, instituted for the trial of criminal causes only, took cognizance of civil suits; the plaintiff pretending that the defendant, in not doing him justice, had been guilty of some trespass or misdemeanour. The court of Exchequer, instituted for the levying of the king's revenue, and for the enforcing the payment of such debts only as were due to the king, took cognizance of all other contract debts, the plaintiff alleging that he could not pay the king, because the defendant would not pay him. *Dr. Smith's Wealth of Nations*, Vol. III. p. 88.

§ *Communia placita non sequantur curiam nostram.*

¶ *Consilio archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, comitum & baronum.* Hoveden, p. 590.—c *Alnod cilt et simulum ejus.* *Domes.* p. 1.

‡ *Anno 1157. Cives eboraci reddunt compotum de XL Marcis argenti, pro respectu ne placitarent extra comitatum suum donec rex veniret.* *Mag. Rot.* 3. H. 2. *Mad.* 1. p. 397. et anno 1180. *Homines de Bristou red. comp. de 50l. pro habendo respectu, et ne placitent extra muros villæ suæ, donec rex veniat in Angliam.* *Mad.* 1. p. 398.

we find their statement corroborated by Gervase of Canterbury, CHAP. I.
 and still more authoritatively ascertained by the Rolls of the 1065—
 Exchequer, edited by Madox, we shall present the antient 1272.
 and modern circuits to the reader, in one view.

It is foreign to our purpose to enter into the controversies of lawyers, relative to the priority, or dignity, of the different courts. It is equally foreign to pretend to decide when these justiciars were first instituted to distribute justice in the several circuits, or divisions allotted them; for facts, not conjectures, are the objects of our enquiry. We know that ^e pleas were held in the reign of the Conqueror; and there were, doubtless, ^f pleas of the forest, and pleas of the crown, equally with ^g common pleas, circuits for the receipts of the royal exchequer, and the trials of criminal offenders, in the reign of every subsequent monarch. As little variation has taken place in this excellent system, even to the present day, we shall present the ameliorated arrangement of Henry the Second, as delivered by Spelman, Hoveden, and Gervase of Canterbury, with the corrections of Madox, and our modern circuits, in one view, to the reader.

This plan was arranged at Nottingham, in a general assembly of the royal barons.

^e Vid. supra Domesday. Placita autem dicimus pœnas pecuniarias in quas incidunt delinquentes.

Dial. de Scac. Mad. Vol. II. p. 210.

^f De placitis, de novis placitis, de assisis & novis conventionibus.

Mad. Vol. I. p. 123.

^g Communia placita. Magna Charta.

CHAP. I.

1065—

1272.



MODERN CIRCUITS.

NORFOLK.

Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Northampton, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Hertford, Essex, Kent, Suffex, Surrey.

OXFORD.

Berkshire, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire, Staffordshire.

WESTERN.

Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire, and Bristol.

NORTHERN.

Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

Hen. II. 22 & 23. 1176. magnum Nottinghamiæ concilium CHAP. I.
 adhibens regnum totum in 6 divisit partes earumque singulis tres ^{1065—}
 constituit justitios : suas (at nondum) portiones itineraturos. ^{1272.}
 Nomina subsequuntur.

Retinemus antiquam scripturam.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | { Hugo de Creiffi
Walterus fil. Roberti
h Robertus Mantell | { * Norfolc, Suffolc, <i>Cantebrigesire</i> ,
<i>Huntedunes</i> , <i>Bedesfordfire</i> , <i>Bukin-</i>
<i>hamfire</i> , <i>Estsexe</i> , <i>Hertesfordfire</i> |
| 2 | { Hugo de Gundevilla
Willielm. fil. Radulfi
h Williellmus Basset | { <i>Lincolnesire</i> , <i>Notinghamfire</i> , <i>Dere-</i>
<i>bisire</i> , <i>Staffordesire</i> , <i>Warwikesire</i> ,
<i>Northamptfire</i> , <i>Leicestresire</i>
(Roteland Madox) |
| 3 | { Robertus fil. Bernardi
Richardus Giffard
Rogerus fil. Reinfray | { <i>Kent</i> , <i>Surrie</i> , <i>Suthantesire</i> ,
<i>Suthsexa</i> , <i>Berkesire</i> ,
<i>Oxenifordfire</i> |
| 4 | { Willielm. fil. Stephani
Bertram de Verdun
Turstinus fil. Simonis | { <i>Herefortfire</i> , <i>Gloucestersire</i> ,
<i>Worecestersire</i> ,
<i>Salopesire</i> |
| 5 | { h Radulfus fil. Stephani
Williellmus Ruffus
Gilebertus Pipard | { <i>Wiltesire</i> , <i>Dorsete</i> ,
<i>Sumerfete</i> , <i>Devonia</i> ,
<i>Cornubia</i> |
| 6 | { Robertus de Vallibus
h Radulfus de Glanvile
Robertus Pikenot | { <i>Everwikesire</i> , <i>Richemundfire</i> , <i>Lon-</i>
<i>castre</i> , <i>Coplande</i> , <i>Westmerilande</i> ,
<i>Northumberlande</i> , <i>Cumberlande</i> |

Spelmann *Iter*. Hoveden,
Part II. p. 548.

* Corresponding with Madox, without deviation.

h Barones Scaccarii, vid. Mad. 2. 312.

CHAP. I. We are not to imagine, however, that justice was administered with that integrity, judgment, equity, or ⁱ equality, 1065—
 1272. so pre-eminently conspicuous in our courts of judicature, in the eighteenth century, the pride, and security, of Englishmen. The chancellor's situation was venal, and purchased for an enormous sum, three thousand and six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence, ^k in the reign of Stephen. John granted the chancellorship for life to ^l Walter de Grey, on receiving a fine of five thousand marks; and ^m Richard Fitz-alured, the king's *butler*, was assessed in fifteen marks, for the privilege, and perquisites, of holding the pleas of Buckinghamshire jointly with Ralph Basset.

When the appointment of a judge is conferred on the highest bidder, we may readily presume that bribes and fees, well applied, will supersede the ⁿ verdict of justice. This inference, indeed, is fully justified by incontrovertible evidence. Not only were the dispensers of right and equity corrupt, but the fountain was impure. Before a ^o suit could be instituted, a donum must be deposited in the royal exchequer: before a debt could be recovered, a ^p compromise must be entered into with

ⁱ English, not French equality; equitable decision, without respect of persons.

^k Idem Cancellarius (Galfridus) debet 3006l. 13s. 4d. *pro* Sigillo.

M. Rot. 5 Steph. Rot. 14. Mad. 1. p. 62. an. 1140.

^l An. 1206. 7 John. Vid. Spelman Gloss. in Voce-Cancellarius.

^m Ricardus filius Alured, Pincerna, debet 15 marcas argenti, ut federet cum Radulfo Basset ad placita regis.

Mag. Rot. 5. Steph. Rot. 11. a Buckinghamcira. Mad. 1. 63.

ⁿ Verdictum.

^o Simon filius Eustachii debet 2 uncias auri, pro habendo recto de vadio suo versus Willelmum Coterell.

An. 1189. M. R. 1. R. 1. Mad. 1. 427.

^p Theophania de Westland debet medietatem de 212 marcis pro iusticiando Jacobum. 6 H. 3. Kantia. Alexander debet tertiam partem 13 marcarum pro habendo

with his majesty's barons, what portion should be appropriated to his service; and we find an half, a third, a fourth, but seldom less than a fifth part of the whole amount agreed upon. Sometimes a determinate sum was paid, and a farther stipulation made, if the cause should be favourably terminated. Brian Fitz-ralph acknowledged himself indebted to the king in 100 marks, for permission to prosecute his claim to the barony of Petworth, against Henry Percy, and promised an additional 200 if successful in his action: for there was much uncertainty and dilatoriness in the law proceedings of this æra, and the longest purse generally prevailed in the contest. It was frequently necessary to hasten its decision by a second tender of money, the present of a beautiful palfrey, charger, or well trained and rapid hawk or falcon. A rich defendant could easily nonsuit a plaintiff, by applying to the interested feelings of the monarch, who, on such an application, dispensed with his defence, and dismissed the suit. Such exceptions against

habendo recto de illis 13 marcis. 4 Joh. Wilts. Robertus de Mara et uxor ejus debent quartam partem de 20 marcis pro justiciando Robertum Bloy.

M. R. 5. H. 3. Cant. & Hunt. Mad. 1. p. 452, &c.

¶ Brianus filius Radulfi debet C marcas, pro habendo recto de baronia de Petewarda, et de xv militibus feffatis pertinentibus ad prædictam baroniam, versus Henricum de Perci. et si prædictam baroniam dirationaverit, dabit 200 marcas.

Mag. Rot. 7. Ric. 1. Rot. 18 b. Sudfex. Mad. 1. 427.

Reddit compotum de 10 marcis, Walterus de Burton, ut filius ejus habeat liberam legem ut placitet, ut habeat judicium, ut habeat rectum.

Mad. 1. 429. passim, more than 100 instances.

¶ Robertus Malherbe debet C libras pro festinando recto. Fulco filius Warini deb. C libr. et dextrarium, pulchrum, et talem, quod non sit eo melior in Wallia pro festinando judicio. Falkeus debet unum osturum pro festinando judicio.

18 H. 2. 12 Joh. & 7 H. 3. Mad. 1. 448.

appear-

CHAP. I. appearance, and pleading, are to be found in the records of
 1065— every prince, from the fifth year of Stephen to the twenty-
 1272. ninth of Henry the Third, in considerable numbers. To give
 every instance that occurs, would be tedious; but we shall
 select a conspicuous name to convey a striking illustration.

Ellen of Pepworth, and her son, had agreed to pay 20 marks into the exchequer, and deliver a horse to king John, for permission to enquire, whether the lands of Pepworth, which Robert Ruffel had forcibly possessed, were her right and inheritance, by descent, from her ancestors, or whether she held it in frank-almoigne; (i. e. on the terms of supporting two poor persons from the produce or revenue, thence arising). In the mean time, Ruffel had sent to the king four palfreys, (probably of fine form and good action, otherwise their value would not have much exceeded the fine of Ellen). Influenced by such a present, John instantly guaranteed his possession of Pepworth by a royal charter; and the national rolls, recording this infamous transaction, and iniquitous alienation of property,

^s Rogerus de Hachouse 6l. 19s. 6d. de fine, ne procederetur ad inquisitionem.

Mag. Rot. 28. Hen. 3. Rotla. Notlin & Dereb. Mad. 1. 451.

^t Robertus Ruffel reddit compotum de quatuor palefridis pro habenda carta regis de * 10 virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Pappewurð, quas Helena de Pappewurð tenuit per servicium pascendi in perpetuum singulis diebus duos pauperes, pro anima regis & antecessorum suorum.

Elena de Pappewurð & Walterus filius ejus debent xx marcas & unum palefridum pro habenda inquisitione, si terra de Pappewurð unde Robertus Ruffel eos discessit, sit Jus & Hæreditas ipsius Helenæ de Antecessaria, an ipsa eam tenuerit in Elemosina pascendi duos pauperes pro rege: sed non debent summoneri, quia non potuit [erunt] habere inquisitionem, propter finem, quem Robertus Ruffel fecit.

Mag. Rot. 10 J. Rot. 9. a Cant. & Hunt. tit. Nova Oblata. Mad. 1. 517.

* Equal to 400 Cheshire acres, equal to 847.27 statute acres.

Vide Dissertation on Weights and Measures.

unequi-

unequivocally state, at the same time, that Ellen had a right to these lands, by such charitable title, but that justice was withheld, from such interested inducement.

CHAP. I.
1065—
1272.

Under the " Saxon or Norman princes it recked little by what claim or title an estate was held by an inferior tenant. Land, which had been inherited by a regular succession from the conquest, by the * Levelands, in Westminster, was given to Osbert Longchamp, by the first Richard, because five hundred marks, the fine of Osbert, greatly outweighed their sixty-five. Charters or liberties were little regarded by these monarchs, when their interest was concerned; and their justices were actuated by a similar spirit, and regulated their proceedings from the prospect of advantage presented to them. The circuits appear to have been principally framed to collect the royal revenue, and enrich the treasury and themselves. The barons of the exchequer frequently received fines from both parties interested, but the greatest sum generally preponderated in their scale of justice. The men of † Whitby had obtained a grant of liberties from the abbot and convent, which had been ratified by a royal charter, and for which, doubtless, they had paid an ample consideration: a succeeding

* Alnold Cilt per Violentiam Heraldī abstulit Sto. Martino Merelesham and Havocheften, pro quibus dedit canonicis iniquam commutationem.

Domesday, Kent, p. 2. a. 2 presumedly the best regulated county.

† Vide Mad. 1, 514.

‡ Abbas de Whiteby debet C. Marcas, ut Burgenfes de Whitebi non possent uti libertatibus sibi concessis ab abbate & conventu de Whitebi, et *Carta Domini Regis* confirmatis, donec judicatum sit in Curia Regis, &c. Willelmus Clericus, &c. & debent 80 Marcas pro habenda confirmatione de libertatibus, &c.

Mag. Rot. 1 Joh. Rot. 4. Everwichscifa. Sciatis, &c. & quod Carta, quam Burgenfes de Whiteby habent, et quæ est contra Dignitatem Ecclesiæ non confirmabitur a nobis.

Chart. 2. J. m. 16. Mad. 1. p. 515.

abbot

CHAP. I. abbot appealed to the itinerant judges, and tendered one hundred marks (twenty more than his opponents) that the inhabitants of the town might not enjoy those privileges, but judgment be respited, till an appeal was made to the king in person, or his superior court. The abbot prevailed, and the charter was annulled, because derogatory to the *dignity* of his church.

But ecclesiastics, however opulent, did not always prevail; their tenants sometimes outbribed them, and purchased their liberties. The prior of ² Spaulding had a controversy with his dependants relative to the services they owed him, and wished to decide it by the verdict of a jury. Apprehensive of the event, his men presented three palfreys, that the sitting justiciaries might not permit him to convict them of slavish services by such trial, which is contrary to the established usage and

² *Homines Prioris de Spaulding, de Pincebec & de Muleton debent tres palfridos, ut Justiciarii de Banco non permittant Priorem de Spaulding convincere eos, de Servilibus Consuetudinibus, per Juratam, quia hoc est contra Assisam & Consuetudinem Angliæ. Mag. Rot. 3. H. 3. Rot. 10 b. Lincolnescia. Mad. 1. 508.*

Madox has translated this curious passage “to convict them, by a jury, of “servile customs, the same being contrary to the assize and law of England;” but even the inaccurate grammarians of that day would not make *hoc* refer to an antecedent in the plural number, *Consuetudinibus*, which might be presumed from his arrangement of the words.—The true meaning of the passage we presume to be this,—The tenants were assured that the jury would convict them, or find against them, for the jurymen were * Milites and Normans probably, and to have such a jury was contrary to the † usage of England, for these men should have been tried by their peers, *rusticos*, or at least half of the jury rustics.

* Hundreds were frequently fined for summoning rustics on juries, by the sheriffs; as Spelethorn hundred, London and Middlesex, &c. Vide Madox 1, 546.

† Of the tenements which are holden in gavelkinde, there shall no battail be joined nor grand assize taken by 12 knights, &c. but by 12 men being tenants in gavelkind.

Usages of Kent, confirmed 21 of Edward 1st. Lambardes Kent. ed. 1596. p. 584.

custom

custom of England. Probably they obtained their point, and emancipated themselves from slavery.

CHAP. I.

1065—

1272.

When wealth possessed such omnipotent power, could change right into wrong, and make the worse appear the better cause, it became of little consequence what was the nature of the laws, since their just execution was so shamefully obstructed. We are assured then, from better authority than Matthew Paris's, the original record, that judges, or lawyers, could receive fees from both parties, and act the part of a Janus bifrons; that justice was venal; that by money every violation of right or property could be canceled; by money a plunderer could not only defer, or escape, but prevent responsibility for his oppressions, in direct contradiction to ^a Magna Charta, and long subsequent to the period when that presumed palladium of liberty and property was extorted from John. Towards the conclusion, however, of the reign of Henry the third, the immense fines for recovery of debts were no longer paid into the exchequer; the denial of right was not openly avowed, or justice publicly prostituted.

That the itinerant justices originally and principally traversed the circuits for the emolument of the prince, cannot be easily doubted, when we examine their instructions, as delivered by Bracton, a contemporary author. The rights even of the privileged orders, the administration of the laws, or the good of the community, appear only incidentally considered. These are the ^b outlines of their directions in modern language. To enquire,

^a Nulli vendemus, negabimus, deferemus Rectum aut Justitiam.

^b De vascillis & puellis, qui sunt & esse debent in custodia domini regis, qui sunt, et qui illos habent, et per quem, et quantum terræ eorum valent. De dominabus, quæ sunt et esse debent de donatione domini regis, sive sunt maritatæ sive non, et si sint maritatæ, quibus & per quem, et quantum terræ illarum

CHAP. I. enquire,—What wards appertain to the royal guardianship,—
 1065— their quality, their occupiers, and value of their possessions ;—
 1272.

What ladies are at the disposal of the crown—the widows that have married again—their husbands—the persons who gave them away—and the rental of their estates ;—What churches are in the presentation of the king,—their situation—incumbents—and annual value ;—What honours—baronies—bishoprics—or monasteries had lapsed to their sovereign lord, or infringements been made on the crown, the royal forests, or demesnes.—They are then to examine whether the statute weights and measures have been observed, or if any of his majesty's servants have authorized their peculiar favourites to purchase by

valent per annum. De ecclesiis quæ sunt de advocacione domini regis, quæ ecclesiæ illæ sunt, et qui illas habent et per quem, et quantum valent per annum. De eschaetis domini regis, quæ sunt, et quis illas tenet, et per quod servitium, tam de terris *Normannorum* quam de aliis, & si quæ teneantur sine warranto, capiantur in M. D. R. De serjantiis. D. R. quæ sunt, et qui illas tenent, et per quem, & cujusmodi serjantiæ illæ sunt, et quantum valent, et quæ servitia reddant. De purpresturis factis super D. R. sive in terra, sive in mari, sive in aqua dulci, sive infra libertatem, sive extra, sive alibi ubicunque. De mensuris factis & juratis per regnum, si servatæ sint sicut provisum fuit, et si custodes mensurarum mercedes ceperint ab aliquo, quod possint per alias emere, et per alias vendere, quod quidem intelligatur de omnibus mensuris, tam ulnis, quam ponderibus, & si assiza de latitudine pannorum servata sit, sicut fuit provisum, et si quis denarios ceperit pro pannis contra assisam venditis. De vinis venditis in civitate, burgis, et aliis villis mercatoriis, ubi vina vendita sunt, contra assisam, et quis ea vendiderit, et quot dolia per annum, et per quot annos. De vicecomite & aliis ballivis capientibus misericordias pro defaultis, vel prout hiesio non levato vel non secuto. De usurariis Christianis mortuis et quis eorum catalla habuerit. De catallis Judæorum *occisorum* et vadiis & debitis & chartis. De falsionariis denariorum & retonforibus. De moneta & cambio, burglatoribus, fugitivis utlagatis, mercatis remotis ab uno die in alium sine licentia D. R. (nisi de die dominica) de novis consuetudinibus, de mercede capta pro blado & aliis Catallis dimittendis, ne caperentur ad castella.

Bracton de Legibus Angliæ. Lib. 3. tr. 2. c. 1º.

one,

one ^c, and sell by another; whether the standard measure of CHAP. II
 cloth and wine has been violated, by the connivance or per- 1065—
 mission of officers, and to what extent.—They are then to 1272.
 investigate the conduct of the sheriffs and bailiffs, what fines
 they have levied, what offenders, house-breakers, or outlaws,
 prosecuted or overlooked. But still the interest of the king
 was the grand object of their mission; and there is not one
 article specified for their attention or enquiry, that was not
 immediately connected with the revenue. The usury, mort-
 gages, or debts of Jewish money-lenders *slain*, or Christian
 money-lenders *dead*, were productive of great emolument to
 the royal coffers, consequently merited particular observation
 from the judges. The regulation of the mint, coiners and
 clippers, the change of market-days without a charter, (unless
 from Sundays,) innovation of established customs, and bribes
 received by the wardens of castles, or their servants, for dis-
 pensing with the regular supply of corn and provisions by the
 tenants, all tended to the income, or infringed upon the pre-
 rogative, of the prince, and were therefore subjects for their
 investigation.

But the liberty or property of the subject appear very little
 attended to in these directions or instructions; and we learn
 from the same respectable writer, that ^d civil suits principally
 appertained to other courts. For at these periods every manor
 had its hall or seat of judicature, where the petty sessions of
 the district were held, and at which the lord presided. To

^c Merchant, 15 ounces to the pound;—Statute, 12;—English hundred,
 120, &c. &c. Diff. on Weights and Measures.

^d Actiones quæ sunt in rem, sicut rei vendicationes, per breve de recto, ter-
 minari debent in curia baronum vel aliorum, de quibus ipse petens clamaverit
 tenere. Bracton. Lib. 3. cap. 7.

CHAP. I. this court-leet or baron, every tenant must sue for right in all
 1065— civil actions, and if justice was denied him, he had little pro-
 1272. spect of redress from application to other courts. For though
 in equity he might appeal to the hundred or county court, and
 in the time of Henry the second, probably, this privilege had
 been ^e occasionally granted to subordinate tenants; yet, in the
 thirteenth century, the nobles and barons had obtained such
 exorbitant power, that they allowed no action to be transferred
 to a superior tribunal, but at their will, or unless, through in-
 ability to redress the party aggrieved, or ignorance to decide
 satisfactorily, they voluntarily remitted the cause to the king
 in council.

Here it is necessary to distinguish betwixt the court of a
 knight or military tenant of the crown in chief, and the su-
 perior court of a baron, the ^f head of the barony, to whose
 common hall ^g subordinate chieftains resorted, and whose lord
 was their general patron, leader, and judge. In the time of
 the Confessor, we are fully assured that this constitution pre-
 vailed generally throughout the kingdom, which, in the lan-
 guage of our ancient lawyers, consisted of ^h baronies. Indeed
 we entertain little doubt that Saxon tythings were syno-

^e Sed transferri non debet contra voluntatem dominorum, sicut olim fieri
 solet per principem. Bracton. Lib. 3. cap. 7.

^f Caput baroniæ tenet Hugo de Montfort. Kent. Domesday. Quod vide.
 Alnod Cilt & Brixi Cilt of West & East Kent, &c. under the Saxon govern-
 ment.

^g Communem Aulam. Gr. Domes. 322. b.

^h De feodo militari mesuagia capitalia inter cohæredes dividuntur, nisi capitale
 mesuagium illud sit caput comitatus propter jus gladii, quod dividi non potest,
 vel caput baroniæ, castrum, vel aliud ædificium, et hoc ideò, ne sic caput per
 plures particulas dividatur, & plura jura comitatum et baroniarum deveniant
 ad nihilum, per quod deficiat regnum, quod ex comitatibus & baroniis dicitur
 esse constitutum. Bracton. Lib. 2. c. 34.

nymous.

nymous to manors,ⁱ hundreds to baronies, and counties to CHAP. I.
earldoms. 1065—

1272.
Though the language of the celebrated Autograph of
Domesday is not the most correct or precise, (for the Norman
commissioners were unacquainted with the customs of the
country, had to learn them from the natives, and transmit
English terms in *their* Latin jargon,) yet we can easily collect
the necessary information from a particular scrutiny of the vo-
cabulary adopted by the different persons, that entered the
record. Thus the same reporters consider ^k hundred and
manor,^o manor and hamlet, as synonymous, but an intel-
ligent observer will easily form a necessary discrimination by a
reference to the context.

In conformity to our opinion, and as a strong proof of its
justness, we find more frequent disputes in this authentic
document, between a baron, or powerful noble, and his free
dependants, thanes, or military tenants, whether suit and
service are due to him as their lord, or as their patron, than
on any other point whatsoever. The evidence of the hundred
is generally, if not universally, repugnant to the insolent pre-
sumptions of the Norman tyrants, whom William at this period
had endeavoured to restrain, by confirming the laws of the
Confessor; but their bravoës were admitted to determine the
controversy by appealing to the decision by ^l combat, and

ⁱ Manerio de Wi. 22. Hundred pertinent. Vide Kent.

^k Ad hoc manerium vel hundret (Salford) pertinebat 21. Berewich, tenebant
totidem taini pro totidem maneriis. Gr. Domesday. Fol. 270.

^l Homo Hermeri offert judicium quod suus antecessor habuit omnem consue-
tudinem tempore regis Edvardi præter Soccam Sanctæ Adelredæ, et quod poterat
terram suam vendere—testatur hundred quod suus antecessor nullam consue-
tudinem habuit præter commendationem—ex hoc dederunt vades.

Norfolk. Little Domesd. Fol. 208.—et passim.

The possessions of this Hermer were immense, and occupy four folio pages.—
Judicial combat was probably introduced by the Normans.

CHAP. I. doubtless oftentimes prevailed. By such means, the laws and
 1065— customs of Edward were violated, annulled or changed.
 1272.

In these days of universal rapine, there were other causes also, which subjected these inferior possessors, even of extensive districts, with their vassals and colonists, to the immediate controul and government of their feudal chieftain. If the manorial house or mansion was deemed an insufficient security for the protection of their ^m flocks or herds, but they folded them in the castle of the baron, and by such conduct acknowledged his ⁿ protection, thenceforward, they and their dependants became amenable to the judicature of the court of their lord, who received all forfeitures attached to the violation of the laws or customs. By such innovations and changes the establishment was altered, but we presume that we can adduce more than probable evidence, in support of our assertion.

The privileges and emoluments resulting from an independent court were considered so important and great at this early æra, that it is recorded in Domesday, as a remarkable circumstance, that ^o two brothers, who had each distinct mansions, and the liberty of changing their residence, should continue to reside in the same jurisdiction. Thanes or minor barons necessarily occupied ^p five hydes of land, must possess a church

^m Erant consuetudinarii ad faldam antecessoris sui, alii erant liberi præter commendationem. Little Domesday. 273.

Super omnes istos qui faldam comitis requirebant, habebat comes focam & faccam. Little Domesd. 129.

ⁿ Quidam liber homo hanc terram tenens, et quo vellet abire valens, submitit se in Manu Walterii pro defensione sui. Great Domesday. 36.

^o Scaldefor duo fratres tenuerunt, tempore regis Edvardi. Unusquisque habuit domum suam & tamen manserunt in una curia, et quo voluerunt, ire potuerunt.

Great Domesd. Fol. 35.

^p Habens quinque hidas terræ, ecclesiam & culinam, turrinam sacram et atrium sedem. Wilkins Leg. Anglosax. p. 70.

and

and a tower, a kitchen, and seat of justice, and were the presidents ¹ of the free-borough, or tything, superintended the men of their divisions, were responsible for their conduct, and had at least ten yeomen dependant upon them. Their courts (where the suits of the district were determined) were the general receptacle for the cattle of the village, or hamlet, and consisted of an extensive inclosure, round the mansion-house of the lord, formed of a species of wicker-work, or paling of shingles. Such was the court-leet, or view of frankpledge, which each tenant regularly attended every third week ². That such inferior manors existed, numerous proofs are to be adduced from Domesday, and doubtless they had their own hustings, courts-leet, or houses of decision, though its lord was the ³ client of a more powerful noble. Thus in the hundred of ⁴ Salford (in Lancashire) twenty-one hamlets were occupied by as many thanes, and possessed manorial privileges; and in Yorkshire, ⁵ Wallef had a common-hall, to which thirteen subordinate chieftains resorted. Thus were the petty

¹ Ipse capitalis Frithborghi. Hoveden, p. 605. Ad rectitudinem novem haberent decimum. Ibid.

² Faldam. Domesday passim.

³ Silva ad claufuram. Domesday passim.

Materiem invenit ad unam domum 60 pedum & virgas ad curiam circa domum.
Great Domesday. Fol. 205.

⁴ Querge le sein per agard de sa court de tres semeynes en tres semeynes.

Charter of the Usages of Kent. Lambard, p. 581, 4to.

⁵ Alviet liber homo *commendatus* Alfio Nepoti Comitis Radulfi 30 acras tenuit pro manerio T. R. E. 322 a.

^{*} Ad hoc manerium vel hundret pertinebant 21 Berewich. Tenebant totidem taini pro totidem maneriis. G. D. 270.

^γ In hallun habebat Wallef communem aulam, sunt 16 Berewitæ pertinentes manerio. 322. b.

CHAP. I. tyrants of the realm^z subdivided, they ruled the^a district of
 1065— their villa with an iron power, and were masters of all per-
 1272: sons and property within the precincts of their domain. That
 manours had their hall or court of justice can be little doubted,
 since it is recorded as a peculiar circumstance, that many
 manors had no hall; and if all manors had their peculiar
 jurisdiction, we must allow that not only military tenants,
 thanes^b, or radmans, but even free-men, free-holders, or, in
 modern language, gentlemen, had their subordinate courts, at
 least in the county of Lancaster, though these *great* men built
 the royal palaces, and performed villains services in the days
 of the Confessor. But we shall discuss the gradation of ranks
 more fully in another place.

When villages, hamlets, or their proprietors had a contro-
 versy, the suit was then referred to a higher court, from a
 petty jury of rustics to a grand jury of knights or esquires,
 assembled in the hall of the chief baron. We have not
 much hesitation in ascribing the origin of hundred courts to
 these baronial courts, since^c Bracton assures us that the king-
 dom is composed of earldoms and baronies, (counties and hun-
 dreds,) since in the thirteenth century a suit between the men

^z Sub-commendatus Antecessori Malet. 322 a Domesday.

^a Si autem ex nativo unius et ex nativa alterius, tunc refert in cujus villenagio.

Bracton. Lib. 1. c. 6.

^b Manerium in ternuce sine haula. 308. Great Domesday. Vide Kent.

Tres taini tenebant alretune pro tribus maneriis et quatuor radmans tenebant
 cildewelle pro quatuor maneriis. In Lailand 12 Carucatæ Terræ quas tenebant
 12 Homines liberi pro totidem maneriis. G. D. 270.

Taini de Derbei (hundret) faciebant domos regis sicut villani.

G. D. 269. b.

^c Vide supra.

of ^d Litton and Bilfdon is referred to an hallmote: even at the present day the county of Westmoreland is divided into two baronies, and Kent has two grand juries. CHAP. I
1065—
1272.

Under the Saxon monarchs ^e, earls certainly possessed a species of subordinate principality, and received part of the emoluments of the revenue of the county, independant of that hundred over which they peculiarly presided. This usage still continued, subsequent to the conquest, in those shires which were committed to favourite commanders, with unlimited powers, who held it by the right of the sword ^f, and were invested with the liberties of their predecessors. Thus the earl of Moreton's agents ^g received thirty pence from each village of the county of Devon, independent of the customs of his appropriate hundred. But at this turbulent and disorganizing period, the established system was relinquished or abolished. The ministers of the monarch controuled the privilege and jurisdiction of the military officer, and viscounts, or sheriffs, the representatives of the prince, and receivers of his revenue, were the general magistrates of the county, and presidents of its court. These were immediately appointed by the king, were wardens of the royal demesnes, assessed the value of the towns, villages, and manors, collected the fines of hundreds, and superintended all criminal offences and punishments. But it appears highly probable that commissioners were appointed by

^d Homines de Lechton x Marcas pro habendâ inquisitione per proxima hallimotta & per legales milites & alios homines de visneto, quas consuetudines ipsi fecerint tempore Henrici Regis Patris. M. R. 4 John. Rot. 2. b. Mad. 1. 437. et de finibus de halimot in maneriis. Mad. 1. 720.

De 22 hundredis manerio Wi pertinentibus, & Kent History passim.

^e Eopl or Scýpman. Lambard. 502.

^f Jure Gladii. Bracton supra.

^g Homines comitis Moreton habent 30 denarios de unaquâq; villa comitatus & consuetudinem hundret. Great Domesday, 100. b.

CHAP. I. the royal mandate, at a very early period subsequent to the
 1065— conquest, to regulate all civil controversies, and all claims re-
 1272. lative to landed property. When the book of Domesday was
 compiled, the nobles that formed the survey, were certainly
 invested with such powers, decided on many appeals, and were
 attended ^h by juries both of the county and hundred. National
 courts had certainly been held in various districts previous to
 this æra; for we find Ulstan asserting his right to an estate by
 the decision of queen Matilda, four viscounts, and the testi-
 mony of the county of Warwick. But a century elapsed be-
 fore we can decisively pronounce, that a jurisdiction existed
 independent of the controul of the viscounts or sheriffs, except
 when the monarch, or his consort, personally visited the county.
 In the twentieth year of the second Henry, however, we find
 justices in Eyre, where sheriffs are not inserted, and a distinc-
 tion established relative to their offices. When the sheriff and
 constable were included under the same commission with the
 judges, they form an *assize*; ⁱ but wherever Ralph Glanville,
 or Hugh de Cressi, hold their courts, new *pleas* are instituted.
 Whether this discrimination was universally made, we will
 not presume to determine; but that it generally prevailed, can

^h De melioribus & antiquis hominibus totius comitatus & hundred.

Domesday, 44 b.

Ulstan episcopus dicit se hanc terram deplacitasse coram regina Mathilde in
 præsentia quatuor vicecomitatum & inde habet breve regis Willelmi & testi-
 monium comitatus Warwicensis.

Domesday, 238 b.

ⁱ Ralph Fitz-Stephen, Alured de Lincoln, Richard de Wilton, William Fitz-
 ralph, Robert Mantell, Alard Banastre, William Guy a foreigner, William
 Braiose, and Hugh Gundeville, are sheriffs of different counties, and form,
 with other commissioners, an assize: in the same manner the constable of
 Oxford, and Reginald Warren the substitute of the constable; but Ralph Glan-
 ville and Hugh de Cressi tenent nova placita & novas consuetudines *passim*.

Mad. i. 123, 4, &c.

be little doubted, when we find it observed in more than CHAP. I. twenty records near this period. The forest laws were en- 1065— forced and maintained by a separate officer; and, at this 1272. period, ^k Alan de Neville presided over its pleas. The civil courts also still continued separated from the ecclesiastical; and we find not only laics, but dignified ^kclergymen, rendering payments into the exchequer for suits relative to feudal tenure, being tried before the courts of christianity.

It appears highly reasonable to imagine, that commissioners continued regularly to traverse the kingdom, and enquire into the conduct of the sheriffs, bailiffs, and foresters of the realm, not only in the reign of the Conqueror, but his sons William and Henry. The laws of Edward were sanctioned by his successor; for Chernet appeals to a jury, ¹ and rejects the Norman coronet or ordeal; consequently, the ancient customs and usages must have been then renewed, (if ever they had been discontinued,) though commissioners might preside in the court of a quondam earl. In conformity to this opinion, the oldest records of the crown now extant (those of the fifth^m of Stephen) transmit the names of justices, or inquisitors, that visited the several counties, and assessed their pleas, fines, aids, and farms. But the power of these men extended not to the barons, or privileged orders, who were solely responsible to their peers, or claimed an exclusive right of being judged by the king in council, or chief justiciary of the crown.

^k Mad 1. 133.

^{*} Prior de Wirecestria reddit compotum de 10 marcis quia tenuit placitum de laico feodo in curia *christianitatis*.

Mag. Rot. 31 H. 2. Rot. 3. and many others. Mad. 1. 561.

¹ Picot contraduxit suum testimonium de villanis & vili plebe & de præpositis qui volunt defendere per sacramentum aut per Dei judicium, &c. testes Willelmi de Chernet nolunt accipere legem nisi regis Edvardi. Domesday, 44 b.

ⁿ Mad. 1. 148.

CHAP. I. Whatever person had fraudently obtained possession of pro-
 1065—perty, easily secured his right and title, by obtaining a charter
 1272. from the crown, not to plead his cause, only in the royal
 presence. These grants are neither few, nor in a particular
 reign; and when the king received plunderers under his pro-
 tection, there was no appeal. Such briefs were not limited
 to the residence of the monarch, or its immediate neighbour-
 hood, but prevailed in ⁿ Cornwall and Yorkshire, the counties
 of Gloucester and Lincoln, Lancaster and Norfolk. These
 immunities were not to be obtained without considerable pre-
 sents, termed oblata, and may be considered as the peace-
 offerings of iniquity. For when such privileges had been
 granted, a redress of grievances depended not on right, or
 justice, but on the ^o fine tendered at the exchequer. Hence the
 possessions of the subject were held by a precarious tenure, and
 greatly depended on the dictatorial will of the lord, his avarice,
 his prodigality, or his favour. Sometimes, indeed, these despotic
 princes held a formal court of judicature, with the splendour
 of a sovereign, and affected to administer justice; and some-
 times decided litigated points on their journey ^p; for it was
 impossible that a suit could arise, or be terminated, without
 emolument to themselves. Fines ^q were paid for instituting a

ⁿ Ailwardus filius Serici reddit compotum de 20 marcis, pro brevi regis habendo, ne placitet nisi coram eo. M. R, 22. H. 2. Cornubia. Robertus pro confirmatione de perquisitionibus suis, & ne ponatur in placitum nisi coram rege. Everwich, &c. Vid. Mad. I. 118. & sequent.

^o Pleas continually staid propter finem subscriptum. Mad. passim.

^p In curia & itinere.

^q Fines & amerciamenta de itinere regis. Ricardus de Clendon reddit compotum pro licentia concordandi de XIII marcis, Willelmus de Clendon pro eodem VI de marcis.

M. Rot. 10 Joh. 12 b. Norhamtescire. Mad. I. 151. & passim.

plea,

plea, fines were paid for the liberty of amicably adjusting it, CHAP. I.
1065—
even in the royal presence.

Subsequent to the reign of Henry the Second, the juris- 1272.
prudence of the kingdom was entirely neglected, and the executive authority much enfeebled. When Richard had completed his armament for the crusade, he compiled, indeed, a code of laws, calculated for a horde of barbarians, rather than the inhabitants of a civilized state. The punishment was summary; the trial, probably, by martial law. This digest, or proclamation, was issued by the king in council, and with the approbation and advice of his most experienced ministers. As such a precious fragment should not be entirely disregarded, we shall epitomize its articles.*

The murderer of a man, by sea, shall be tied to the corpse, and immersed in the ocean; on shore, be bound to the body, and buried alive. Whoever is convicted of drawing his dagger, and spilling blood, shall lose his hand; of striking, without bloodshed, shall be thrice plunged in the sea. To revile an associate

* 1189. Charta Ricardi I. Omnibus hominibus suis hierosolymam per mare ituris salutem. Sciatis nos de *communi* proborum virorum consilio, fecisse has justitias subscriptas. Qui hominem in navi interfecerit, ligatus cum mortuo projiciatur in mare. Si autem eum ad terram interfecerit, cum mortuo ligatus in terram infodiatur. Si quis atem per legitimos testes convictus fuerit quod cultellum ad alium percutiendum extraxerit, aut quod alium ad sanguinem percusserit, pugnum perdat. Si autem de palma percusserit sine effusione sanguinis, tribus vicibus mergatur in mari. Si quis autem socio opprobrium aut convitia aut odium Dei injecerit: quot vicibus ei conviciatus fuerit, tot *uncias** argenti ei det. Latro autem de furto convictus tondeatur ad modum campionis & pix bulliens super caput ejus effundatur, & pluma pulvinaris super caput ejus excutiat ad cognoscendum eum & in prima terra, qua naves applicuerint, projiciatur.

Rym. Fœd. I. p. 65.

* These laws were framed for the leaders or barons, for none under the degree of a knight could pay ounces of silver for a fine.

CHAP. I. in the expedition, or charge him with irreligion, shall subject
 1065—the offender to a penalty of an ounce of silver for each asper-
 1272. sion. A robber shall be tarred and feathered, and sent on
 shore at the first port.

The laws of * Oleron, published by the same monarch, are of a different description, and certainly form a good maritime code for that æra; but as they principally relate to commerce, we shall descant on them under another head.

The celebrated Magna Charta, which, in the language of Blackstone,† “*protected every individual of the nation, in the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty and property,*” would certainly merit our attentive consideration, if we entertained similar sentiments of it. Doubtless we have deliberately examined this boasted bill of liberty, but cannot find any clause that affects the body of the nation, the commonalty, or even yeomen, except the cited stipulation, that inferior feudal chiefs should model their behaviour towards their respective vassals, according to those regulations and restrictions that their seigneur had adopted. The descendants of † Englishmen were slaves; and, except of the clerical profession, had no rights. How could their life be secure, when their murder subjected not the assassin, or his hundred, to a fine? How could they enjoy liberty, when they were a chattel and fixture of their tyrant? How could their property be protected, when the extravagance of their patron subjected their house and utensils to instant confiscation? Such circumstances might have taken place, without an infringement of the charter. But we may

* A small island in the Bay of Biscay, which Richard inherited in right of his mother.

† Commentaries, Book 4. ch. 33. p. 424.

† Englescheria, a distinguishing criterion betwixt Englishmen and Normans, still in force.

Vid. Dissertation on Customs, &c.

judge how frequently these compulsively extracted privileges CHAP. I. were violated, when even "Coke allows, that these ordonnances 1065— were more than thirty times ratified. 1272. Indeed, if we had no other authority for the Anglo-saxonic slavery and feudal subordination, we might reasonably presume, that the ancestors of Englishmen, or Normans, had never enjoyed great independence or liberty, since their posterity were perfectly satisfied with such inconsiderable concessions.

To justify our statement, we shall adduce authorities from Bracton, the great law luminary of the kingdom, in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third, and other incontrovertible documents; and if lord * Bacon's excellent definition of a *good law*, "that its language and object should be clear, its principle just, its execution easy, its spirit congenial to the government, its effect virtuous," must be admitted, not one good law was extant in England at this period.

Slavery, at this æra, so generally prevailed, that every member of the community was subjected to its oppression. The monarch was insulted and harassed by the collected nobles whilst each individual baron, when separated, necessarily submitted to the tyranny of his superior. The children of the most potent earls were not less exempt from the dictatorial controul of their feudal lord, than the inferior vassal from the power of his chieftain. Whatever ancient or modern lawyers may assert to the contrary, it is an indisputable truth, that

* 32. 2. Institut. proœmium.

* Lex bona censei possit, quæ sit intimatione certa, præcepto justa, executione commoda, cum forma politiz congrua, et generans virtutem subditis.

Bacon de Augmentat. Scientiz. L. 8. c.

* The clause in Mag. Char. hæredes maritentur absque disparagatione, meaning certainly by Hæredes; heirs female, as there are no traces before this to found of the lords claiming the marriage of *heirs male*; and as Glanville expressly confines it to heirs female.

Blackston, B. 2. ch.

CHAP. I. heirs male, equally with females, were married to what persons
 1065—the sovereign willed, both prior and subsequent to Magna
 1272. Charta. In every reign, from ^a Stephen to Edward the First,
 fines are recorded to have been paid by men for permission to
 marry according to their inclination. In the reign of Henry
 the Second, both ^a parties fine for such privilege, when their
 parents were living, and desirous of the connection. ^b Henry
 the Third stipulates with the prince of Savoy for his daughter's
 marriage, either to the earl of Warren or Lincoln, who are
 minors under his protection, and whose hands are at his
 disposal.

The inequality of the law to persons of different conditions,
 might here lead us to an enquiry relative to ranks and services;
 at this subject we reserve for a select discussion. It is sufficient
 for our present purpose to state, that every inferior tenant of
 the crown was subject to similar restrictions and impositions,
 as every vassal owed such services to his proper lord. But
 the lower classes, and slaves, experienced more cruel treat-
 ment. The Scottish ^c Merchetum prevailed also in England.

This

^a Walterus de Canceio reddit compotum de 15 libras ut ducat uxorem ad
 velle suum. Mag. Rot. Steph. Rot. 3. a Mad. 1. 464. Ricardus de Luci pro
 se maritando ubi voluerit. 1. 465.

^a Adam filius Norman. r. c. de 18l. 16s. 8d. pro maritanda filia sua filio
 Willelmi de Leclai. Willelmus filius Hugonis de Leelay r. c. de 22l. 8s. pro
 maritanda filia prædicti adæ filio suo.

Mag. Rot. 31 Hen. 2. Rot. 5 a. Mad. 1. 512.

^b 1246. Rex maritari faciet filiam comitis Sabaudiæ vel Johanni de Warennæ,
 qui si vixerit, comes erit, Warennæ, vel Edmundo de Lacy, qui si vixerit,
 comes erit, Lincolnæ. Qui quidem pueri sunt in custodia regis & maritagium
 eorum ad regem pertinet. Rymer Fœdera, Vol. I. 441.

^c Merchetum verò pro filia dare non competit libero homini, inter alia
 propter liberi sanguinis privilegium, et unde in dominicis Domini regis distin-
 guendum

This ^d fine was the characterizing distinction betwixt a free-^{CHAP. I.} man, (whose daughter was exempted from such infamous ^{1065—} prostitution by the purity of her descent) and a Soccage vil-^{1272.} lain, in the royal demesnes. The ^d free yeomen of the royal manors had been lately invested with some peculiar privileges, because the monarch was contending with his turbulent barons, and wished to attach them to his cause. But the copy-holders and their servants, the majority of the nation, were the ^d chattels of their lord, the animals attached to his soil, whose implements of husbandry, and possessions, he could seize at pleasure for his own use. The natural energy in the human character, that impels us to seek our own good, and stimulates to such exertions of activity and labour, as neither the goad or the whip can produce in beasts of burthen, is speedily suppressed or extinguished in the breast of that man, who is conscious that he is toiling for another, and that the acquisitions of his industry, real or personal, are the property of his master. Thus a vegetating stream, that, flowing in proper channels, might have fertilized the country, stagnated and inert, yields the nauseous and pernicious weeds of the green-mantling pool.

guendum erit inter liberos et villanos Sockmannos, qui in dominico Domini regis nati sunt, et ab antiquo tenuerunt in villenagio.

Bracton, Lib. 2. c. 8.

^d Potestas dominorum in servos nunc coarctata est per jus civile, &c. Hoc autem verum est de illis servis, qui tenent de antiquo Dominico Coronæ, sed de aliis secus est; quia quandocunque placuerit Domino, auferre poterit a villano suo Waynagium suum & omnia bona sua.

Bracton, Lib. 1. c. 9.

^d Fine paid to the lord for not claiming his right of first sleeping with a bride.

“ I cannot learn that ever this custom prevailed in England.”

Blackston, book 2. ch. 6.

^d Quandocunque placuerit domino auferre poterit a villano suo Waynagium suum & omnia bona sua—quicquid per servum justè acquiritur, id domino acquiritur.

Bracton, Lib. 1. c. 9.

CHAP. I. These miserable beings were not only slaves themselves, but
 1065—the cause of slavery to all connected with them. If they
 1272. married a free woman, their offspring were *villains. If their
 daughters were married to a gentleman, still the children
 were slaves, if born within the jurisdiction of their despot,
 though married with his concurrence, and he had received the
 Merchatum fine. These topics will be more fully discussed in
 our dissertations on customs and manners, ranks and services.
 But surely no unprejudiced writer, who will candidly investi-
 gate the annals of the reign of Henry the Third; peruse the
 Commentaries of Bracton, Fleta or Britton; examine the
 Fædera of Rymer; consult the records of Madox; or impar-
 tially read the evidence adduced in this chapter; can hereafter
 proclaim, that Magna Charta, passed fifty years previous to
 many of our authorities, protected every individual of the na-
 tion, in the free enjoyment of his life, his liberty and pro-
 perty, either in theory or practice.

But though national franchises received so little augmenta-
 tion, extensive charters of rights were conferred on corporate
 bodies, boroughs, abbey-villages, and individuals. Particular
 cities and districts had continued to regulate the police of their
 division, according to the received usages and customs that
 had prevailed in the time of the Confessor; for William had
 ratified the laws of the country, prior to the formation of
 Domesday, and various abstracts of them are there recorded.
 As our statements, on this subject, will vary much from those
 of preceding historians, we take leave to premise a few obser-

* Si villanus ingreditur ad liberam in liberum tenementum, partus prove-
 niens erit servus. Item dicitur servus nacione de libero genitus, qui se copu-
 larit villanæ in villenagium, sive copula maritalis intervenerit sive non, &c. &c.

Bracton, Lib. 1. c. 6.

vations. That, however we may be stigmatized as a ^f “flavish, CHAP. I.
or narrow-minded writer;” however abused by the friends of 1065—
that (fictitious) constitution, which our Anglo-saxon ancestors 1272.
possessed, and which their posterity have gloriously ^g “re-
deemed, after a contest of six centuries”; we still shall obey
the dictates, that arise from the conviction of rational evidence
candidly examined, and declare, without hesitation, those
sentiments, which truth commands a faithful historian to de-
tail. Misrepresentation is never justifiable, though the good-
ness produced, may, in particular cases, somewhat palliate the
deception that has been practised. But at the present æra,
deceit is unnecessary. Rational liberty is founded on a firmer
foundation, than aboriginal prescription, or visionary perfection,
and is best known by its fruits, and experimental excellence.
Though the strong advocate of manly freedom, we can still
admit the slavery of our forefathers; yea, view, with satis-
factory exultation, our enfranchisement from their thralldom.

The authorities we produce to prove the truth of our state-
ment, will be extracted from Domesday, and from those
districts where the three different laws, then existing, pre-
vailed; from the ^h Saxon laws in Somersetshire, the Mercian
laws in Buckinghamshire, and the Danish laws in Norfolk.
In the reign of the Confessor, Stigand, archbishop of Canter-
bury, was the proprietor of the borough of Taunton. He
was the general patron, on whom all were dependant, not
only the villains, cottagers, servants or swineherds, but even
merchants, an associated guild of freemen, appertained to him,
were his property, and he could levy contributions on them

^f Blackston.

^g Ibid.

^h Taunton—Tempore regis Edwardi Stigandus habebat ibi 80 villanos, 91
bordarios, 70 servos, 16 colibertos, 17 porcarios.

Great Domesday, 87 b.

CHAP. I. at pleasure. In the town of ⁱ Buckingham we have a very
 1065— distinct account of different burgesses, their owners in the time
 1272. of Edward, to whom they are transferred by the Conqueror,
 their value to their respective lords, and payments to the king.
 In ^k Norwich, the third city of the kingdom, the burgesses
 had no peculiar corporate rights, which all equally possessed,
 for they belonged to different proprietors, and were, conse-
 quently, subject to different regulations; the majority of them
 paid their customs and rent to the king, and their earl, or
 alderman; some to the archbishop, and others to Harold.
 The only places that appear to have enjoyed superior privileges,
 are the cities of London, York, Winchester, and ^l Exeter.
 These were not taxed, except when the whole realm was
 taxed; and the kingdom, or the lands of the nobility, could
 not probably be taxed, without the concurrence of a national
 council, or general assembly of earls and barons, the peers of
 the monarch.

ⁱ Buckingham Great Domesday, 143.

Episcopus constantiensis habet 3 burgenfes.

			Reddens Domino. Den.	Reddens Regi. Den.
Hugo Comes habet 1. Burgenfem qui fuit Homo Burnardi			26	5
Robertus de Olgi	— 1	_____	Azor	16 5
Rogerus de Juri	— 4	_____	Azor	76 13
Hugo de Bolebec	— 4	_____	Alrici	28 12
Hafcoius Mufart	— 1	_____	Azor	16 2
Manno Brito	— 4	fæminæ Syred	Eddevæ	28 nil
Ernulf de Hefding	— 1	_____	Wilaf	2 3
Leuvin de Neuueham	5			4 12
Willelmus de Castellon	2			16 nihil

^k In Norwico veteri rex et comes habebant facam, focam & confuetudinem
 de 1238 burgenfes. Stigandus de 50. Heroldus de 22.

Little Domesday, 118.

^l Exeter. Hæc civitas tempore regis Edvardi, non geldabat nifi quando
 Anglia, Londonia, Eboracum, Wintonia geldabant.

Great Domesday, 100.

The

10 The variety of classes, that inhabited the towns and cities, CHAP. I.
 is so great and uncertain, that we cannot treat of burgesſes in 1065—
 general with any tolerable precision, at this period. This, 1272.
 however, may be aſſerted, that their houſes belonged either to
 the king, the earl, ſome powerful baron, dignified eccleſiaſtic,
 or pious foundation. Many of the burgesſes were attached to
 particular manors; even in the moſt privileged cities, in ^m Lon-
 don, ^m Wincheſter, and ⁿ Cheſter. Their annual aſſeſſments
 varied in proportion to their circumſtances, under the govern-
 ment and laws of the Confeſſor; and however boroughs may
 have aſſerted their right and claim to a certain ſtipulated pay-
 ment, a fixed tribute and farm, or the ancient privilege of
 lot and ſcot; we are aſſured that the burgesſes of ^o Nottingham
 paid an additional ſum on account of their opulence. There
 are evident proofs, that all the towns were frequently ſurveyed,
 a new eſtimate formed, and their rental augmented. ^p Wal-
 lingford, previous to the conqueſt, was valued at thirty pounds,
 afterwards at forty, when Domeſday was compiled, at ſixty,
 and yet produced eighty pounds per annum. This great in-
 creafe in the price of houſes, occurred in a period of twenty
 years; and the annual eſtimates of the burgesſes, by the dif-
 ferent ſheriffs or wardens, were ſtill more various. The
 average value of a houſe in Wallingford was more than fix

^m Inter Francigenas & quosdam *Burgenſes* Lundoniæ 23 Hidæ de terra *Villa-*
norum. Domeſday, 127 b.

^m 7 *Burgenſes* pertinent manerio Sarisberie. Great Domeſday, 76.

ⁿ 10 *Burgenſes* pertinent de manerio de Roelau.

Anhlote & Anſchote, Conſuetudinem Anglorum quod ipſi dicunt. Leg. Wil-
 helmi anno 4to regni (i. e.) unum tributum & una ſolutio An unus hloð tri-
 butum et 8choð ſolutio. Lye Saxon Diction.

^o Tempore regis Edvardi de cenſu & opibus 10l. Great Domeſday.

^p Wallingford. 250 hagæ diverſorum hominum tempore regis Edvardi
 valebant 30l. poſt 40l. modo 60l. tamen reddunt de firma 80l. in numero.

Great Domeſday, 56.

ſhillings,

CHAP. I. shillings, in Colchester six-pence; the rich inhabitants of
 1065— Nottingham paid three shillings and six-pence each, the poor
 1272. burgesses of Ipswich one penny. All the boroughs and cities
 of the realm were doubtless dependant on some patron, prior
 to the conquest, though invested with different privileges and
 liberties, by the favour or mercy of their lord. If William
 had no intention of continuing the franchises they enjoyed, why
 did he command that they should be particularly specified, and
 recorded, in his survey? If he intended to violate their rights
 and established customs, why would he transmit a memorial of
 them to posterity? But we have more than presumptive au-
 thority. The English^a burgesses resident in Hereford are ex-
 pressly stated to possess all their former customs; we cannot
 say enjoy their privileges, for immunities like theirs, rather
 constitute slavery, than establish liberty. But on this subject
 we shall enlarge hereafter.

As prodigality, and avarice, are alternately conspicuous in the
 conduct of the Norman princes, as their intestine commotions,
 with their turbulent barons, emptied their exchequer, and com-
 pelled them to adopt extraordinary means of supplying their
 necessities, (when the aids and rents of their towns gave them
 little assistance, when even the talliages or poll-tax of them
 were insufficient for their wants,) they appealed to the interest
 of their subjects, and proposed to confer privileges and fran-
 chises for stipulated advances of money. By such means were
 liberties obtained, and mild laws procured. There is not a
 city or borough in the realm, that has not frequently bought
 its charter, that has not paid for the establishment of its cor-
 poration, the renewal of its market, the formation of its guild,
 or the exemption of its inhabitants from the judicial combat

^a Anglici burgenses ibi manentes habent suas priores consuetudines.

Great Domesday. 179.
 of

of the ordeal; for Norman princes esteemed themselves little CHAP. I. bound by the acts of their predecessors. When a new monarch 1065—1272. ascended the throne, a ' renovation of charters must take place, if the burgeses wished to enjoy their franchises; and their own grants were considered of so little consequence, that there was frequently a necessity of purchasing their ratification. We may judge how insecure the property of burgeses must be, when so late as the year 1258, (the year that Simon Montfort established the Oxford aristocracy,) Henry authorized his brother, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, to ' talliage all his boroughs and manors, which once belonged to the crown, and to collect a subsidy from all his free tenants in the kingdom. It little signified that the word reasonable poll-tax was inserted in this proclamation, for we must recollect that there was no appeal, at this æra, from the court or will of the lord, and that his wants or avarice established the proportion, and fixed the competency. Boroughs doubtless possessed privileges and customs both by charter and prescription, which villages enjoyed not, and which, if inviolably observed, constituted, at least, great immunities from slavery, and some portion of freedom. Burgeses could marry their children without obtaining the consent of their lord, had a peculiar

' Omnes chartæ & confirmationes, quæ prioris sigilli impressione roboratæ fuerint, irritæ forent, nisi posteriori sigillo roborentur. Rot. Ric. 1. ex Radulfo Coghill.

Qui suis libertatibus volebant gaudere, ut innovarent Chartas suas. M. R. 10. Henri 3th.

' 1258. De tallia pro rege Romanorum. Concessimus ei, quod burgos & maneria sua, quæ fuerunt Dominica nostra, rationabiliè talliare possit hac vice, licet Dominica nostra per Angliam ad præsens non fecerimus talliam—et omnibus liberè tenentibus de illustri rege Romanorum in Anglia. Universitatem vestram rogamus attentè quatenus, &c! eidem hac necessitate sua jam competens subsidium impendere studeatis. Rymer. Fædera. tom. 1. p. 669.

court

CHAP. I. court and jurisdiction, were to be tried by a jury, and other
 1065— important rights, which will be particularly exhibited in another
 1272. chapter.

In the reigns of John and Henry, London became conscious of its importance, and occasionally derived advantages from the conflicts of the king and barons. But the principal privileges obtained were granted from pecuniary considerations, and she purchased the election of her sheriffs or receivers of her farm, the formation of her merchant-guilds, and choice of her mayor. Her internal police doubtless was much improved, the recovery of debts facilitated subsequent to 1240, but her aldermen were only empowered to act for their own ward, for magistrates or justices of the peace were not appointed till the succeeding reign, the grand age of reform in English jurisprudence. London indeed, equally with every other borough, that had not a peculiar proprietor, (some powerful noble or ecclesiastic,) was still considered as the royal property, was talliageable, at the mercy of the king, and assessed twenty thousand marks, in 1271, the year previous to the period limiting our present observations. This we pledge ourselves fully to prove in a particular dissertation.

In the turbulent reign of Henry the third, no good laws were framed, but many customs gradually introduced, that ameliorated the situation of rustics and burgeses, and heightened their importance. In the year 1264, boroughs had obtained so great consequence, and their co-operation, in the civil wars, was of so great assistance to the party, whose cause they espoused, that when Montfort had Henry his prisoner, and the prince of Wales was in arms against him, (to derive the greatest possible advantage from the name and possession of the royal captive) he compelled the monarch, to issue summonses for assembling not only four knights from each county, but two citizens

citizens and burgesſes from each royal borough. This we CHAP. I. hesitate not to declare the firſt ſummons for a ^{1065—}parliament of ^{1272.} commons, and the true origin of our excellent conſtitution and laws. This aſſertion we ſhall maintain beyond controverſy in a ſeparate ^u chapter, and for the preſent ſhall decline farther obſervations on the nature of the laws and their execution: which ſubject, when reſumed by the author, will be repreſented like ^x a dawning twilight to an obſerver emerging from the gloom of a cavern, till in gradual progreſs from the darkened ſhade of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, he arrives to the blaze, ſplendour, and clearneſs of meridian light illuminating our Britiſh horizon.

^t We find not the word *parlementum* uſed in any official record previous to 1260. Rymer's *Fœdera*. Vol. I. p. 705.

^u Vid. Diſſert. on national aſſemblies.

^x *Quale eſt quod ex obſcuro ſpecu enitentibus, &c.*

Grot. de *Veritate Rel. Chriſtianæ*. Lib. 5.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH BRITAIN.

citizens and burgesses from each royal borough. This we must
hesitate not to declare the first summons for a parliament of
commons, and the true origin of our excellent constitution
and laws. This assertion we shall maintain beyond controversy
in a separate chapter, and for the present shall decline further
observations on the nature of the laws and their execution:
which subject, when resumed by the author, will be represented
like a dawning twilight to an observer emerging from the
gloom of a cavern, till in gradual progress from the dark
shade of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, he reaches
the blaze, splendour, and clearness of modern light, illu-
minating our British nation.

* We find a full and true account of the state of the
kingdom in the reign of Henry II. in the
* See the History of the reign of Henry II. in the
* See the History of the reign of Henry II. in the
* See the History of the reign of Henry II. in the

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